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VOL. XVII NO. 268— BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 13, 1929 ONE ANNA

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MAGISTRATE REFUSES TO SUMMON JAWAHARLAL.

LIMITED SCOPE OF MEERUT INQUIRY.

Court Does Not Like To Interfere With Pandit's Engagements.

PROSECUTION PETITION REJECTED.

MEERUT, Nov. 12.

The Magistrate rejected this afternoon the prayer made in the petition of Mr. Khairat Nabi, the Special Public Prosecutor, for calling Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President-Designate of the Indian National Congress as a Court witness.

THE PETITION.

The petition stated that Pandit Jawaharlal would be able to give material evidence essential to a just decision on the case. He had spent some time in Russia and had also written a book named "Soviet Russia." Mr. Khairat Nabi added that Pandit Jawaharlal was intimately connected with the League against Imperialism. The prosecution did not want to call him as their witness because, once, when he visited the Court, he had obtained permission to sit behind the Advocates for the defence and gave them certain instructions. He had also publicly condemned the prosecution and had expressed sympathy with the accused.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

The Magistrate, in his order, pointed out that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's name came up constantly in the hearing of the case. Many letters had passed between him and the League against Imperialism and from the documents produced, Pandit Jawaharlal seemed to be their representative in India. He had also intimate knowledge of conditions in Russia and there were certain other matters in respect of which he had been closely connected in one way or other with the activities of the accused, and his evidence would probably be illuminating.

SOLICITUDE TO JAWAHARLAL.

He had, however, decided not to exercise the power conferred on him by section 540, Cr. P. C., and therefore, would not call Pandit Jawaharlal as a Court witness. He held that the proceedings had now reached a stage when arguments should begin. Moreover, Pandit Jawaharlal was a public man with many engagements, with which he would not like to interfere. Calling him, if his convenience was to be consulted, would result in abnormal delay which was not desirable. Again, the scope of the present proceedings was strictly limited. His duty was merely to ascertain whether there was a 'prima facie' case or not. The question of determining whether the case against the accused was complete to the smallest details and of weighing the exact amount of guilt, if any, was to be dealt with by the Sessions Judge, if the case was committed to the Sessions, and then the Sessions Judge would have every right to exercise his powers under Section 540, Cr. P. C., and call Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as a Court witness. The Magistrate, therefore, rejected Mr. Khairat Nabi's petition.—A. P.

"AN EYE-OPENER ABOUT AFFAIRS IN INDIA."

Amazing Treatment Meted Out To Lahore Political Prisoners.

EVEN REQUEST FOR ENQUIRY REFUSED.

Pt. Jawahrlal On U. P. Congress Committee's Resolution.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 11.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has stated to a press representative in regard to the resolution of the U. P. Congress Committee on the treatment of Lahore conspiracy case prisoners that he was very glad that the Committee has drawn special attention to this amazing treatment meted out to political prisoners. It is hardly believable, said Pandit Jawaharlal, that the undertrial prisoners would be treated in this way anywhere, and yet the eye-witnesses have given the most terrible details of what happened, not inside the four walls of a jail, but in an open court. The prisoners' request for an enquiry even, has been refused. He further trusts that this and similar incidents will serve as an eye-opener about affairs in India.—Free Press.

Ahmedabad Independence League.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 11.

At a meeting of the local Independence League held last evening a resolution was passed declaring that the Viceregal announcement and the speeches of the Secretary of State for India and the Prime Minister in Parliament were designed to frustrate the ultimatum of the Congress, to rally the Moderates and to sicken the unity and the awakening in the country, and urging that all steps should be taken to prepare the country for the struggle for independence from the first of January 1930. The resolution also urged the Congress at Lahore to declare complete independence as the goal of the Congress and stick to its ultimatum. A public meeting is to be held shortly under the auspices of the Independence League to consider the above resolution.—A. P.

"THE POOL OF PEACE."

—:o:—

Acquisition Of Lone Tree Crater.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Rugby.—A huge lone tree crater near Messines Kemmel, Northern France, is being acquired as "The Pool of Peace" at the instance of the Rev. P. B. Clayton, Founder and Padre of the Talbot House Club and Rest-house for troops started during the War in Poperinghe, which now has branches throughout the Empire. Talbot House—or Toc H as it is called—has as its motto "To conquer hate". Sir Charles Wakefield provided the money to acquire the lone tree crater and a further sum to assist the British School in Ypres.—Reuter.

DR. SATYAPAL RELEASED.

—:o:—

Return To The Ranks Of Fighters.

TO WORK FOR SUCCESS OF LAHORE CONGRESS.

DELHI, Nov. 12.

Dr. Satyapal who had been serving his sentence in the Delhi District Jail being convicted on a charge of sedition in connection with one of his speeches in the Queen's Gardens was released this afternoon the rest of the period of his sentence being commuted by the Lahore High Court. Dr. Satyapal was received at the Jail gate by Congress leaders including Dr. Ansari, Lala Girdharlal, Messrs. Sahni, Deshabandhu, Shankarlal, Indra and others. In deference to his wishes owing to the death of his father during his incarceration no procession was arranged. Dr. Satyapal will address a public meeting at the Queen's Gardens this evening.

In a Press interview, Dr. Satyapal said he had hoped to try his best for the success of the Lahore Congress before his incarceration and now that he was free again he would make his best effort for the success of the Congress.—Free Press.

NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

—:o:—

SIR GEORGE STANLEY ASSUMES OFFICE.

MADRAS, Nov. 12.

Sir George Stanley, Governor-designate accompanied by Lady Stanley, Miss Stanley, Lady Mary Campbell, Captain Bootle Wilbraham, Military Secretary, Captain Eastern and Captain Crester, A. D. C.'s and Major Johnstone, Surgeon, arrived in Madras this morning by a special train from Bombay. On alighting from train Sir George was received by Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, Chief Secretary, who introduced Officers Commanding, Madras District and Southern Brigade, President of the Corporation, Police Commissioner and others present on the platform. Sir George who used crutches having not completely recovered from his recent illness after inspecting the guard of honour furnished by the First Royal Battalion Jat Regiment drove in state to the Banquetting Hall of the Government House accompanied by Lady and Miss Stanley. Here they were received by Sir Norman Marjoribanks, Members of Government and Ministers. After inspecting the guards of honour furnished by the Second Battalion Middlesex Regiment under the command of Captain Minson, Sir George accompanied by the Biship of Madras, Chief Justice and Members of the Cabinet entered the hall in a procession and before a distinguished gathering including high civil and military officers and members of the public assumed office after being sworn in by the Chief Justice.

NEW GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Sir George and Lady Stanley then took their seats on the dais where prior to presentations. His Excellency spoke a few words. At the outset he craved the indulgence of the public for sitting when presentations were to be made but assured them that it had been due not to discourtesy but necessity. He added that a little inconvenience had been caused by the postponement of his arrival but felt sure that such little inconvenience as there was had been considerably minimised by Sir Norman Marjoribanks who had ably carried on government during the past four months. He was deeply sensible of the great honour conferred upon him by his appointment as Governor in succession to a able and distinguished Governors of whom Lord Goschen was by no means the least distinguished. Concluding Sir George assured the public that he would endeavour his best for the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of the great province and inhabitants thereof. After presentations, the Governor and party proceeded to the Government House.—A. P.

TRUTH ABOUT "MUSLIM WALK OUT"

Bombay Congress Secretary's Statement.

The Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

Since many a misleading and inaccurate statement has been published in the local and mofussil press regarding the alleged refusal of permission to Muslims to offer Isha (Not Maghrib) prayer at the time of the last Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee it is necessary to make the public aware of the facts which are as under:—

There were two candidates for the Vice-Presidentship viz. Messrs. Balubhai T. Desai and D. R. Gharpure. On votes being taken by show of hands the former got 22 votes while the later secured 33. Poll was demanded on behalf of the defeated candidate and while the ballot papers were in circulation a Muslim Member moved that the house should be adjourned to allow the Muslims to offer Isha prayer because it was 8-25 p.m. Mr. Meherally opposing the adjournment added that it will take considerably long time to finish the counting of the ballot papers during which period Namazies can conveniently offer their prayer in the adjoining room and that no other business should be taken in till their return. This was resented by those who wanted adjournment. Therefore I moved a definite proposition that the house do stand adjourn for 15 minutes to allow the Namazies to offer the Isha prayer but before my resolution could be seconded some of the Muslims, vehemently opposed the proposition saying that 15 minutes will not suffice for Isha prayer. I enquired how much time they would consider reasonable to which they avoided a reply and pressed for adjournment of the house to the day. The adjournment for the day was opposed and rejected, not to obstruct Namazies to offer Namaze. It is impractical and impossible in a busy place like Bombay that meetings should be convened only after Maghrib (6-45 p.m.) and adjourned before Isha (8-30 p.m.) No Committee can ever finish its Agenda if this practice is adhered to. Muslims know it well that Isha prayer can be offered till midnight. It may also be added that out of 67 members present only about 6 members wanted to go for Namaze.

The walk out was not only of some of the Muslims. Most of the 22 Members who voted for Mr. B. T. Desai subsequently left the House from which it is quite clear that this group which was in a hopeless minority wanted adjournment of the House to strengthen their position and the question of Namaze was thought of only as a means to delay and obstruct the business. After the sensation of their obstrucive tactics the House could finish the Agenda in half an hour.

I am confident that the above explanation will clear any misunderstanding that the conflicting reports might have caused.

Constable Charged With Perjury.

—:o:—

DELHI, Nov. 12.

Rahaman, a police constable, has been sent up for trial on a charge of perjury. It is alleged he gave false evidence in the defence of a fellow-constable.—Free Press.

DEATH OF SURENDRANATH ROY

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

The death occurred this afternoon of Surendra Nath Roy, first elected Deputy President of the first reformed Bengal Council.—A. P.

PREMIER'S 'NO'.

—:o:—

Baldwin's Letter To "Mac."

NO CHANGE IN INDIA'S POLICY.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Mr. Baldwin wrote a letter to Mr. MacDonald saying: "The debate on Thursday in the Commons concluded without an answer being given by the Secretary of State for India to my second question, namely, 'whether the Viceroy's declaration implies any change in the policy hitherto declared or in time when this status may be attained.' True, this question was answered in the Lords; but I feel that an answer should equally be given by the Prime Minister in the capacity of the leader of the House of Commons.

Mr. MacDonald replied: "The answer to both parts of the question is 'No.' The policy as you will remember is set out in the preamble to the Government of India Act of 1919, and it stands unchanged unless and until Parliament decides to amend the Act."—Reuter.

PROGRESSIVE BHAVNAGAR

—:o:—

State Ban On Child Marriage.

BHAVNAGAR, Nov. 11.

The Bhavnagar State Marriage Act will come into operation on 1st April 1930. This Act penalises marriage of a boy below the age of 18 and a girl below 14. The act provides against undue disparity in the age of parties by stipulating that a man above the age of 45 cannot marry a woman who is less than half his age.—A. P.

B. C. BOSE AND M. NAZIR.

—:o:—

Statement Cannot Be Made For Some Time Yet.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Replying to questions in the Commons, Mr. Henderson feared it was unlikely that he would be able to make a statement for some time yet on the subject of B. Chandra Bose and Muhad Nazir.—Reuter.

"TAKE A FIRMER STAND."

—:o:—

MR. SRINIVASA IYENGAR'S ADVICE TO ADVOCATES OF INDEPENDENCE.

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, in the course of another statement to the press, says that it is clear that "even if the Labour Party as a whole, which I dispute, want to give immediately full Dominion Status for India, it cannot deliver the goods. Our duty will, therefore, be to put pressure upon all British parties as a whole by maintaining the Congress policy of complete self-reliance and boycott till the demand made in the Calcutta resolution is plainly and openly met." He adds that if those who hastily accepted the Viceroy's announcement still adhere to it after all this, they will be walking into a trap with their eyes open. He appeals to the advocates of independence to take a firmer stand at Lahore as a reply "to the Secretary of state's taunt that the Viceroy's announcement has smashed the Independence movement."—A. P.

Busmen Ordered To Resume Work.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The London District Transport and General Workers' Union has ordered the striking busmen to return to work pending decision of the Executive.—Reuter.

MR. HORTON DRAWS LINE OF DISTINCTION.

Soviet Govt. Is Not Communist International.

RUSSIA NOT PLOTTER IN "CONSPIRACY."

Prosecution Evidence Closes In Meerut Case.

MEERUT, Nov. 12.

"I am quite sure that every member of the Soviet Government in Russia is a member of the Russian Communist Party and bound by its decrees as well as those of the Communist International. In so far as the Soviet Government of Russia is a Government by the Communist Party of Russia which is a section of the Communist International and bound by its decrees, it is pledged to the overthrow of the Government of His Majesty the King." This was the answer given by Mr. R. A. Horton, complainant in the "conspiracy" case to the defence advocates Mr. Chakravarty and Mr. Sinha who, contrary to general expectations, cross-examined him for a brief period of half an hour only. Elucidating his reply on this point Mr. Horton stated: "I am not charging the Government of Russia as such as a member of this "conspiracy." The Government of Russia, as its name indicates, is concerned with governing Russians, but the Communist International is concerned with bringing about a world revolution in order to govern the world. I have charged the Communist International directly as a member of this conspiracy."

M. N. ROY'S PHOTOGRAPH.

In the course of his examination-in-chief which was continued in the morning Mr. Horton identified M. N. Roy's photograph in the company of a Chinese correspondent who, he said, had been snapped together with other Indian revolutionaries on arrival at Hankdow. Witness pointed out from Labour Who's Who, Page Arnot's name was Robert as well as Robin. Mr. Horton also filed a list, which he stated he had prepared, of prohibited literature under Sea Customs Act. He identified a large number of copies of the "International Press Correspondent" (alleged official Communist Bulletin) and filed them as being relevant to the case.

CROSS-AXAMINATION OF MR. HORTON.

Cross-examine dby defence advocate Mr. Chakravarty, Mr. Horton stated that he began enquiries into the subject matter of this "conspiracy" in September last year. In his opinion the investigations were concluded when the case was started before Mr. Milner White, Special Magistrate. Continuing, Mr. Horton deposed that he made investigations under the orders of Mr. Edye, District Magistrate of Meerut. There was a written order for the seizure of documents in various provinces. Asked if that order could be traced anywhere the complainant, amidst laughter, indicated that it would be found in the box he had got. Documents which were seized were for some time kept in reserved police lines and at the bungalow of the District Magistrate although the latter did not like the smell of some of the bundles. (Laughter.)

Mr. Sinha, defence advocate: Was it a Communistic smell? (Renewed laughter.)

ORDER FOR STUDY.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sinha, witness stated that on the 23rd of March he received an order for studying documents. Mr. Sinha showed receipt for eight keys of boxes containing the documents signed oy the complainant's stenographer to which Mr. Horton said he had received orders to study the documents and to continue his investigations. The complainant admitted that before the middle of March he did come across the name of the accused Hutchinson and enquiries were made regularly about his activities. In so far as trade union activities related to communistic association he did make enquiries about them. It was very likely that some trade unions in Bombay and Calcutta received money from British Trade Union Congress. He did not remember it because obviously it was not Communist money. He could not say if the Communist Party of Great Britain ever sent money to Mr. N. M. Joshi towards Gujarat Relief Fund.

KEY TO THE CODES.

Questioned with regard to the discovery of the key to various codes alleged to have been employed by the accused, Mr. Horton explained that all double figure ciphers were always based on printed documents. Spratt had, through his possession of harmless book, Palgrave's Golden Treasury, when searched in 1928, had provided them with the key to the figure code. The discovery was the result of the work of himself and his office and no one had given him the key to these codes.

SOVIET AND COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL.

Replying to Mr. Sinha's question as to the relation between the Soviet Government and the Communist International, Mr. Horton stated that the Communist International and the Government of Russia were not one and the same body substantially, but it was a fact that some members of the Russian Government held, or had held, high office in the Communist International. Soviet Russia had the objective of governing Russia, but the Communist International had the objective of Governing the whole world.

Mr. Sinha: Do you or do you not charge the Government of Russia with having deliberately plotted to overthrow the sovereignty of His Majesty?

Mr. Horton: No.

Mr. Horton added that the Government of Russia was composed of the Communist Party, which was a section of the Communist International, and therefore, the Communist International had some share in the Government of Russia.

Mr. Kirtikar, Counsel for the accused Desai, asked Mr. Horton if it was not a fact that after his return from England, Desai worked on the Editorial Staff of "The Bombay Chronicle" and "The Indian National Herald". Mr. Horton replied that it might be so. He knew nothing to the contrary.

QUOTES PT. JAWAHARLAL.

Re-examined by Mr. Langford James, Mr. Horton stated that he had studied many volumes of the Impreor and other literature on Communism, including Trotsky's book on Stalin, which came to his notice during the investigations into the present case. Whatever he had deposed regarding the Communist International and the Soviet Government was also supported by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's book "Soviet Russia". Pandit Jawaharlal, who, Mr. Horton said, has the reputation of telling the truth, had stated in his book: "The proportion of Communists increases

(Continued on page 12.)

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DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

AMUSEMENTS.

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BOMBAY THEATRE.

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and

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SUNDAY, 17-11-29 AT 3 P. M.

Saubhadra

ARJUN—PROF. SURESHBABOO
SUBHADRA—MRS. HIRABAI.
KRISHNA—MR. SAWAI GANDHARVA.
RUKMINI—MRS. KAMALABAI

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VILMA BANKY

in

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WALTER BYRON

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Bomb[illegible]

—:o:—

Bo[illegible]

The local mark[illegible] 7/4 for Broach [illegible] sympathy with lo[illegible] advices. There was [illegible] sense of buying and [illegible] declined to Rs. 314/8 on heavy new[illegible] liquidation and selling [illegible] option dealers. The general [illegible] continues bearish in view of the prospective [illegible] movement, lower prices are confidently expected. Liverpool opened as anticipated at unchanged prices. Later on prices advanced on higher Liverpool advices and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under.

To-morrow being "Ekadashi" the forward market will remain open upto 3 p.m. Ready Cotton market will remain entirely closed.

Broach A./M. 316/10.
Oomra D./J. 270/4.
Oomra March 276.
Bengal D./J. 2[illegible]/12.
Bengal March 219.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

Nov.	..... 186.60—1.20
Feb.	..... 189.50—1.10
May	..... 192.60—0.90

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 12. F. P. Bales	1929-30	1928-29
Receipts to date 11-11-29	4831000	4743000
Receipts Yesterday 11-11-29	56000	59000
Exports to date 8-11-29	2383000	2161000
Stock at Ports 8-11-29	23830000	2161000
Stock at Interior Towns 8-11-29	1348000	1051000
Stock at Liverpool 8-11-29	682000	562000
Visible Supply 8-11-29	5339000	4955000
Quantity in Sight 8-11-29	7871000	6814000

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

Castorseed May delivery: Opening Rs. 48/10. Highest Rs. 48/12/6, Closing Rs. 48/11/6.

Groundnut Seeds, February delivery: Opening Rs. 52; Highest Rs. 52/3/6. Closing Rs. 52/1.

ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

Bengal D./J. 213.
Bengal March 219.
Broach A./M. 317.
Umra D./J. 271.
Umra March 277.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Nov. 12.			
Bengal	222	218	213
Sind	224	220	215
Punjab	219	215	210
Rajputana	222	218	213

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

100	Khatau Mill	Sujalpur	245
100	Bussan & Co.	Aurangabad	227
100	Do.	Wun	250
100	Do.	Jalna	220
100	Ralli Bros.	Khurakya	238
100	H Rambhagat	Hansi	222
100	Do.	Upland	298
100	Bombay & Co.	Arvi	235
100	Rathi & Co.	Pandurna	254
100	Forbes & Co.	Rajkot	170
100	Japan T & Co.	Khandwa	239

ADVANCE ANTICIPATED.

PROSPECTS OF WHEAT AND LINSEED PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 12.

Mr. Broomhall's cable states that in wheat in the near future weakness probable but January onward large buying moderate advance. Linseed [illegible] advance statistical position [illegible].

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York Futures Decline 21 To 17 Points.

SELLING ON WALLSTREET WEAKNESS.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

In full response to the weakness exhibited by the Liverpool Market, the New York Cotton Futures Market opened weak at a decline of 12 points with January [illegible]28. This was the highest price [illegible] the day as in the next following half hour prices registered a further decline of 9 points depressed Jan[illegible] to 17.19 the lowest level of the year so far. Afterwards the market ruled quiet but steady with small price changes. The Federal Farm Board is trying to hold cotton prices but weakness of Wall Street is meeting with increased selling pressure. It seems that there is some determined effort to put prices to a low level. This season cotton bales are heavier and by this time nearly 12 millions must have be pressed. Thus there remains only about 5 million bales to be ginned and although extensive financial facilities are put to the disposal of the Co-operative Societies, there seems no holding movement. The decline is general in all commodities markets and it appears that with much disturbed financial conditions, we are [illegible] to new levels. However, [illegible] the new crop was sold at [illegible] satisfactory price. The [illegible] closed at a net decline of [illegible] points. Spot Cotton prices [illegible]0 points to 17.30.

[illegible]t receipts amounted to [illegible]s and exports were re[illegible]13,000 bales.

[illegible] Orleans Cotton Futures [illegible] closed on Monday the [illegible]

[illegible]ol Cotton Futures [illegible]was due to open at un[illegible]d prices, but accumulation of selling orders was responsible for weak opening at a decline of 4 points. There was marked absence of buying and the market closed at a decline of 11 to 9 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 9 points at 9.50d. per lb. and sales amounted to 6,000 bales.

Egyptian Cotton Futures Market was weak and closed at a decline of 13 to 15 points. Sakellaridis Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 10 points at 14.85d.

There was increased liquidation of Empire Cotton futures which closed at a decline of 15 to 16 points with January 9.03 and March 9.12.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., in their daily report state that at the moment, the market is swayed by a pessimistic feeling created by the disorganisation in Wall Street. Under these circumstances it is difficult to visualise the course of prices in the near future. However taking a distant view, will present prices encourage farmers to venture on another acreage of 49 millions. In this connection the following facts prove interesting:—

1926:—

Acreage 48,730,000, yield 181.9 lbs. per acre, crop 17.911,000 B/s, average New Orleans Spot price 15.28 cents, approximate value, 1,368¼ million dollars.

1929:—

Acreage 48,457,000, yield 154.1 lbs. per acre, crop 15.009,000 B/s, average New Orleans Spot prices 18.10 cents (from 1st August 1929 to date) approximate value 1,358¼ million dollars.

From the foregoing figures, it is evident the current season's crop has depreciated in value by about 10 million dollars on a similar acreage as compared with 1926 and with an average price of 18.90 cents in 1928, 6 million dollars as compared with last season. Following the loss in value in 1926, the acreage was cut down by 14 per cent. in 1927 and the result was an advance in price to 25.00 cents during that year.

PRIVATE CABLES.

—:o:—

N. Y. December highest 17.16 lowest 17.05 January highest 17.28 (opening) lowest 17.19 (10.-30 a.m.)

Hemelryk:—

"Market rather despondent fearing curtailment consumption America."

Reuter:—

"Market was weak on absence of buying, while selling is stimulated by weakness of Wall Street and unfavourable Liverpool cables."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 11.	
December	17.07—.20
January	17.21—.19
March	17.51—.17
May	17.78—.17
June	17.88—.19
Middling Spot	17.30—.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 11.	
December	
January	Closed
Middling Spot	

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 11.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January	17.21
March	17.52
May	17.78

New York. 11-45 a.m.

January	17.23
March	17.53
May	17.80

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 11. Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	56,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 11. Opening	Closing.
November		9.11—.13
December		9.15—.12
January	9.27	9.20—.11
February		9.23—.11
March	9.38	9.31—.10
April		9.32—.10
May	9.45	9.40—.10
June		9.40—.10
July	9.51	9.45—.09
August		9.45—.09
September		9.45—.09
October	9.50	9.45—.09
November		9.45—.09
January, 1931		9.50—.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 11.	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian	250

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 11.	
Scinde, Fully Good	5.45
Scinde, Fine	5.70
Scinde, Superfine	5.95
Bengal, Good	5.20
Bengal Fully Good	5.45
Bengal, Fine	5.70
Oomra, Good	6.35
Oomra, Fully Good	6.65
Oomra, Fine	6.95
Broach, Fully Good	7.30
Broach, Fine	7.55
Broach, Superfine	7.80

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 11.	
November	14.20—.07
January	14.05—.13
March	14.23—.15
May	14.43—.19
July	14.68—.19
November	14.77—.19
Sakellaridis F. G. F., Spot	1.85—.10

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 11.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.
S'ment Sellers Dec/Jan. £8/0/0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.
S'ment Sellers Nov/Dec. £10/17/6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.
S'ment Sellers Nov/Dec. £18/7/6

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 11.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
S'ment Sellers Nov/Dec. £23/2/6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
S'ment Sellers April/May £20/0/0
Linseed, La Plata C.I.F., ton.
S'ment to Hull Sellers Dec/Jan. £18/16/3
Linseed, Bombay, ton.
S'ment Sellers Nov/Dec. £23/10/0

AMERICAN LINSEED AND CORN CROPS.

—:o:—

RATHER BEARISH ESTIMATES.

Messrs. Khimjee Poonji and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs Hornby Hemelryk and Co., dated 11th November:—

American Government estimates production 16,100,000 bushels. This report is somewhat Bearish. Another report estimates production corn 2,621,000,000 bushels. Somewhat bearish.

LINSEED, OIL.

London, Nov. 11.

Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, cwt. Delivery Sellers Dec. 40/
Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, cwt. Delivery Paid Jan/April 38/7-1/2

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 11.

Silver—China sold. Very little doing. Market is quiet.

Spot	22-1/2
Forward	22-3/4

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 11.

Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch, Standard, No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta.
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 11/9 Nov/Dec. Sellers.
Jan/March per cwt. 12/ Nov/Dec. Sellers.
C. & F. Bombay.
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 11/10-1/4 Nov/Dec. Sellers.
C. & F. Karachi.
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 11/10-3 Nov/Dec. Sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 11.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, 1l. Spot 8-1/3d. Sellers.

RAW COTTON SITUATION.

2 1-4 Million Bales Behind N. Y. Southern Contract.

CONSIDERABLE BURDEN AND STRAINED FINANCE.

Anticipation Of Broad Demand From China And Japan For Indian Cotton.

Messrs. Langley & Co. in their cotton maret report issued on the 11th inst. discusses at full length the causes which are responsible for the present weakness in American cotton values. As regards to our cotton they state that with increasingly heavy crop movement it might sell it still lower prices, but eventually we look for a very appreciable broadening in enquiry from both China & Japan. The report is as under:—

AMERICANS:—Our last Report was dated 4th November, since which time values in America have declined by about half a cent.

It has been said that experience is the name given by men to their mistakes. A half truth may be, but the experience recently gained by outside operators on Wall Street has been such that they will presumably review with meticulous care the merits of cotton before entering the market at a time of still heavy crop movement when, even in normal years their help must be allied to trade requirements if the supply and demand equation is to be balanced.

As for the statistical position, basing on the recent Bureau indication of 15,009,000 and Hester's carry-over of 4,395,000 the indicated supply for the season is 19,404,000 bales. A consumption equal to last year, 15,256,000 bales would mean a reduction in the carry-over of 247,000 bales. It has been argued that the lower price level should encourage consumption, but we are of the opinion that such a possibility is more than offset by worldwide unfavourable financial conditions and, on the other side of the equation, we are by no means convinced that 15 millions is not a conservative estimate of this year's crop. The statistical position we are inclined to assess as well balanced rather than strong.

Furthermore, at this juncture a statement of the position of actual cotton relative to contracts is not inopportune and the stock figures given below are of paramount interest:—

	1928.	1929.
Stock at U.S. Ports 9th Nov.	2,161,000	2,583,000
Stocks at New York 9th Nov.	10,000	95,000

Under the old contracts in force last year the New York Futures market had behind it a stock of cotton in New York of 10,000 bales plus any cotton which operators were prepared to take to New York from the Belt 'at a loss.' Today, under the Southern Delivery rules the New York contracts are backed by the stocks of 2,383,000 bales at U. S. Ports with a position, from a shipper's point of view which is ideal. With the premium for distant months allowing adequate cover for carrying charges, the cotton meanwhile remains at the Ports. In due course, if it is sold on shipment account all well and good. If not, it can be, in the fulness of time, delivered against the hedge contracts. In other words, while, prior to this year the New York contract was paper first and cotton afterwards, it now very definitely represents cotton and in a time of depression and strained finance the burden of cotton is no inconsiderable factor.

In our opinion the speculator who, profiting by his experience on Wall Street, reviews cotton with a view to repair the damage wrought by shares will find the case for the constructive side of the market inadequate.

We still favour sales of distant positions.

BOMBAY:—Broach over the week has declined about ten rupees.

A little doubt has recently been cast on the quality of Berars, especially as regards staple and bulk, but it should not be overlooked that the earliest arrivals are to some extent immature and furthermore it would not be unnatural to find the staple of a high grade crop slightly shorter than that of a black leaf crop. The effect of irregular rains in the Berar district might be seen on the staple of the cotton and incidentally on the quantity, but we see no reason whatever to alter our view that for the quality in prospect Ooomras and Bengals, relative to other descriptions are cheap. As we pointed out last week, until confidence is established in the price level in America there is little to encourage the Far East to make up leeway in new crop shipment bookings, and consequently with increasingly heavy crop movement this cotton might sell at still lower prices, but eventually we look for a very appreciable broadening in enquiry from both China and Japan.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 11.	
Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£19
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£125-1/2
National Bank	£48-1/8
Eastern Bank	£6-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£84-5/8
Conversion Loan	£73-1/2
Indian Loans 5-1/2 p.c	£100-1/2
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£49-3/4
Indian Stock 3. p.c. Sterling Loan	£54-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£64-1/2
Consols	£53
War Loan 5 p.c.	£99-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£91

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 11.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes.
S'ment Sellers Dec. 42/
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes.
S'ment Sellers Nov/Dec. 41/6
Wheat South Australian, Parcels. Afloat Sellers 43/6

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 11.	
Demand Bills	487.12

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 12.

Our Market has ruled quiet today with the following closing price-levels:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/2/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment October Rs. 7/14 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Nov-Dec. Rs. 7/13 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 7/15 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 13/3 per cwt.
Shipment Jan-Feb.March Rs. 8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Quiet.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 11.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 11.	
Interest, Day to Day Loans	5-5/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Day Market Loans	5 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	5-23/32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	5-23/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	6-3/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 11.	
T T Berlin on London	20.39-5/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.08-1/2
T T Brussels on London	Closed
T T Madrid on London	Closed
T T Milan on London	93.14
T T Berne on London	25.17
T T Paris on London	Closed
T T London on Prague	164.68

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.)

Liverpool, Nov. 11.

Dec. close at 8s. 4 3/8d.—2-5/8d.
Mar. close at 9s. 1/4d.—2-3/4d.
May close at 9/3 1/4d.—2-3/4d.

CHICAGO WHEAT AND ARGENTINE LINSEED.

The Chicago Wheat and Argentine Linseed markets were closed on the 11th inst.

According to a Rome cable, the marriage of the Crown Prince with the Belgian Princess Marie Jose has been fixed for January 8, the Queen of Italy's birthday.—B. O. W.

The death has occurred of Sir Henry Alexander Kirk in London.—B. O. W.

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SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers		Tons.
1929		ALL	
16 Nov.	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
30 „	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,068
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi*		16,614
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	NOW SAIL	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x .		16,572
11 „	Ranpura ..		10,602
18 „	Rajputana* ..	DIRECT	16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..	FROM	10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..	BOMBAY	10,602
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*	WITHOUT	16,619
17 „	Morea(Extra).		10,946
19 „	Razmak ..		10,602
25 „	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 „	Narkunda* ..		16,572
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..	TRANSHIPMENT	19,648
10 „	Rajputana* ..		16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	AT	11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..	ADEN	10,946
14 „	Comorin ..		15,132
21 „	Maloja ..		20,837
28 „	Razmak ..		10,857

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@To Marseilles only.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation alloted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.
With liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers		Tons.
1929			
28th Nov. ..	Dumana ..		8,427
19th Dec. ..	Dumala ..		8,422
1930			
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana ..		8,427
24th „ ..	Dumala ..		8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£58	£98

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Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929.		
22nd Nov.	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
1930		
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
17th „	Macedonia, .	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
9th May	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
23rd „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
To Adelaide	£76
To Melbourne	£78
To Sydney	£80
To Brisbane	£82
To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney ..	£100

Periods of availability 16 weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929 about		
13th Nov.	Bandra ..	Basrah via Verawal Mangrole Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
15th „	Vasna ..	Basrah via Karachi
16th Nov	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O' Mandvi.
18th „	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha & O'Mandvi.
20th „	Khandalla.	East & South Africa.
20th Dec.	Ellora ..	Mombassa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Frights and Passage may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Awa Maru ..	8023	2 Nov	15 Nov.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	— —	@13Nov
aNagato Maru ..	5901	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	— —	@27 „
Yamagata Maru.	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	— —	@11Dec
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	— —	@25Dec.
*Tokiva Maru ..	62	16 Dec.	30 „

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Katori Maru ..	10000	14 Nov.	1 Dec.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	28 Nov.	15 Dec.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	12 Dec.	29 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	Maiden 27 Nov	4 Dec
Asama Maru ..	22000	11 Dec.	18 Dec

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

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Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Shunko Maru ..	8th Nov.	22nd Nov.
Honolulu Maru..	24th Nov.	6th Dec.
Shinnoh Maru ..	9th Dec.	21st „ 130
Ganges Maru ..	25th Dec. 1930	7th Jan.
Sumatra Maru ..	8th Jan.	18th Jan.

For particulars apply to:—
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C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

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	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

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From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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opened which can be ascertained on application.

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Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.-

	Yen.
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Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
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WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily Edition with or without Sunday Edition or Sunday Edition only. Apply for Terms to the MANAGER, The Bombay Chronicle P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.
A

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph, Wireless. Station Master and Electrical Courses. Railway Fare PAID. Boarding arrangements. Prospectus on two anna stamps—Royal Telegraph College, Clock Tower, DELHI.
A R1974

WANTED—An experienced First Class ENGINEER with sound knowledge of turbine specially. Apply with testimonials and minimum pay acceptable. Approved candidate to join immediately. Box No. 2385, Advt. Dept, 'Bombay Chronicle."
A 33076

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300, plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130/- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company: BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B. Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—RAJPUT BRIDE, preferably widow for a widower Gazetted Officer. Full particulars from SINGH c/o. Post Master, Lucknow.
33081

WANTED HINDUS OF BOTH SEXES desiring suitable matches in ordinary, inter-sect, inter-caste and inter-provincial marriages and widow remarriages. Apply BOMBAY MARRIAGE BUREAU, POST BOX 874 BOMBAY, with anna stamp for prospectus.
M 32979

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M W. B.

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TO LET—For immediate occupation and also from next months good ventilated double rooms in Morarji Goculdas Buildings Nos. 2 and 5 and also a corner shop on the main road at reasonable rents only. Apply to Mr. PARMANAND, China Baug, Girgaum Back Road, between 8 and 10 a.m.
O R1995

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BEST and CHEAPEST: X'MAS CARDS, Birthday Cards, Children's Books, 1930 Annuals, Novels, Periodicals, Fashion Books, Almanacs, Ephemeris, Autographs. KING CO. Fort. Bombay.
T R1997

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
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4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that we have dismissed Mr. Harjiwan Jethmal from our services.

RAMDAS KHIMJI.
R1999

MEDICAL.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from the Registered Medical Practitioners for the post of RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER to the BAI YAMUNABAI L. NAIR CHARITABLE HOSPITAL, Lamington Road North, BOMBAY No. 8, on or before the 20th instant addressed to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER. The appointment is tenable for two years but can be terminated with three months' notice on either side. The post carries a small honorarium with free boarding and lodging in the hospital premises. The applicants must have held at least one year's indoor appointment after their graduation.
33103

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CANCELLATION OF SUBURBAN MAIN LINE ELECTRIC TRAINS ON THE 17TH NOVEMBER, 1929.

The following Suburban Main Line Electric Trains will be CANCELLED on the 17th November, 1929:—

E 419 DOWN.

V. Terminus	Dep.	14-23
Kurla	Arr.	14-53

E 420 UP.

Kurla	Dep.	15- 7
V. Terminus	Arr.	15-37

H. G. KEILY,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 12th November, 1929.
33106

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from MONDAY, the 25th day of November, 1929 to MONDAY, the 9th day of December, 1929 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 9th November, 1929.
33091

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE.

(Bombay Presidency)
Poona City.

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT for the Local Self-Government Institute's Head Office at Poona. The applicant must be a graduate and must have practical experience of working in a local body. Salary Rs. 200—10—300 subject to the approval of the Provincial Council of the Institute. Apply to the Honorary Secretary, Local Self-Government Institute, Post Box 5, Poona City, before the end of November, stating age, qualifications, caste and with testimonials. The appointment is subject to extension being sanctioned by the Council of the Institute from April, 1930.

33074

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

VALUABLE PLOTS OF LAND on the Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay's new thoroughfare in the heart of its most important office and business quarter, are available for building leases for 999 years with option to purchase the ground rent on attractive terms in lump or by instalments at any time within ten years. Building period of two years with rebate of 100 per cent. of rent in the first year and 50 per cent. in the second year. Basements allowed if water-tight. Sub-division of existing plots to about 250 sq. yards will be considered wherever possible.

Brokerage of 1-1/2 per cent. on the capital value will be given to Architects, Engineers and recognised Land brokers.

For further terms and conditions and plan of site, apply to the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
32393

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of RATANVAHU, widow of Chatrabhoj Govindji, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a widow, unemployed ..... Deceased.

(1) KHIMJI GOPALJI, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vadgadi Mandvi, without the Fort, a Merchant, and (2) PRANJIVAN MADHAVJI, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Napean Sea Road, without the Fort, a Student. Two of the Executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Fifth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and in the twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY.

The 5th day of November, 1929.

Messrs. MADHAVJI & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
33102

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 871 of 1925.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, a Joint Stock Company, incorporated and registered under the Indian Companies Act and having its registered office at Rampart Row within the Fort of Bombay .. .. . Plaintiffs.

Vs.

SHAH CHOTALAL CHATURBHUJ, a partnership firm, carrying on business at Mulji Jetha Market, outside the Fort .. Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 7th day of February, 1929, it was ordered that the defendants do pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 25,242-12-0 for debt and interest and the costs of the suit when taxed and noted in the margin of the said decree and further simple interest at 6 per cent. per annum upon the amount of Judgment from the date thereof until payment.

AND WHEREAS by a warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 19th day of July, 1929, the following moveable property, viz., one large iron safe (sealed, contents unknown), one wooden cupboard, containing sample pieces, one lot of pieces of black cloth, one lot of pieces of check cloth, two Mehta Boxes and some ghadies, &c., was attached.

NOW NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of moveable property, dated the 8th day of October, 1929, sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 21st day of November, 1929, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) in the Pehdi of the above named defendants at Mulji Jetha Market, without the Fort, the aforesaid moveable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, interest, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay or Messrs. Payne & Co., Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 30th day of October, 1929.

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
33104

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 974 of 1929.

MANGALDAS KALIDAS CHOKSI, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road, Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

EBRAHIM MULLA ESUFALLI TOFAFAROSH, Mahomedan Inhabitant, at present residing at Bangkok in Siam ..... Defendant.

To,

EBRAHIM MULLA ESUFALLI TOFAFAROSH,

The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed this suit to recover from you Rs. 9,873-0-9 and interest and costs. The Court has fixed WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of December, 1929, for hearing and final disposal.

Dated this 8th day of November, 1929.

Yours truly,
THAKOREDAS & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
33101

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE
The Charm of Indian Bageecha
FUL DANANA OIL
BOMBAY

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (Bungalow) AT PEDDAR ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moss, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suits Nos. 139 of 1927, 222 of 1928 and 224 of 1928 re: Estate of the late Mr. Mishari Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on SUNDAY, the 8th December next at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the Prmeises:—

All that piece of free-hold land with the Bungalow, messuage, tenement and other buildings standing thereon, situate on the west side of Peddar Road, admeasuring about 8557 sq. yards bearing Collector's Old Nos. 667, etc., New Nos. 2173, etc., Old Survey Nos. 65, 66, New Survey Nos. 7125, 7129, Cadastral Survey No. 610, Malabar Hill Division and assessed by the Municipality under "D" Ward No. 3481 (1), 3481 (2), Street Nos. 66,68 and bounded on the North by the property of Mancherji Framji Cama, on the East by Peddar Road, on the South by the property of the late Nowroji Nusserwanji Wadia and on the West partly by the property of Mancherji Framji Cama and partly by the property of the late Nowroji Nusserwanji Wadia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorney for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY (BUNGALOW WITHOUT USES), AT WARDEN ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. N. C. Dalal & Co., Attorneys for Bai Fatmabai, wife of Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy Laljee, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Messrs. Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy Joomabhoy Laljee, Adambhoy Fazalbhoy and Anwarbhoy Fazalbhoy, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 4th September 1925 and Transfer of Mortgage dated the 25th August 1926, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the Premises:—

All that piece of free-hold land with the Southern and Eastrn boundary walls and the trees, plants, and shrubs standing and growing thereon and together with the messuages, tenements and buildings also standing thereon situate at Warden Road, admeasuring about 2526 sq. yards, being a portion of the compound of the bungalow belonging to the estate of Dinshaw Dadabai Gandhi and forming part of the land bearing Collector's Old Nos. 91, etc., New Nos. A|796, etc., Old Survey Nos. 70, etc., New Survey No. A|7137, Cadastral Survey 684, Malabar and Camballa Hill Division and assessed by the Municipality under "D" Ward No. 3503 (2), Street No. 11-A and bounded on the East by the property of Pestonji Hormusji Cama, on the West by Warden Road, on the North by the remainder of the said property belonging to the estate of Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandhi and on the South by the property formerly of Nowroji Ardeshir Davar but now of Suleman Haji Ahmed Umar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. N. C. Dalal & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (STABLES) AT BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suits Nos. 139 of 1927, 222 of 1928 and 224 of 1928, re: Estate of the late Mr. Mishari, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on MONDAY, the 2nd December next at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the Premises:—

(A).—All that piece of Foras land together with the hereditaments, premises and the following buildings now standing thereon, viz., stables for horses consisting of tiled roofs supported by wooden posts, intersected in places by dwarf walls as partitions and an upper storeyed building situate to the North of Bellasis Road, Byculla, admeasuring about 11,176 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 464, etc. New Nos. A|13983, etc., New Survey No. 3A|3562, etc., and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3325, etc., Street Nos. 10, etc., and bounded on the East by the property of Dadabhoy Nusserwanji Bottlewalla and Ardeshir Byramji Limboowalla and partly by the property of Cursetji Dadabhoy Bhownagri, on the West partly by land belonging to Haji Mahomed Haji Oosman and partly by the property of Lingoobai, the wife of Rajaram Kamatee, on the North by a new Road and on the South by Bellasis Road.

(B)—All that piece of Government Foras land with the messuages and tenements standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, admeasuring about 1,451 square yards, being a portion of land bearing Collector's Old No. 211, New No. 13736, New Survey No. 1|3563, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3824 (1) Street No. 11, and bounded on the North, East and West by the property of Hussainally Moola Hakimji and on the South by a new Road.

(C).—All that piece of Government land of Foras tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing there on situate at Bellasis Road, admeasuring about 2,074 square yards, but according to Collector's records about 1,890 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 532, New No. 14046, Old Survey No. 246, New Survey Nos. 3|3574, etc, and assessed by the Municipality under "E" Ward No. 3328, Street No. 223, and bounded on the North and East by the abovementioned plots Nos. A and B, on the South by a footpath and beyond it by Bellasis Road and on the West by the property of Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys, for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE &Co

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

123, Medows St. Fort.
BOMBAY.

SALE OF THE PROPERTY of The United Silk and Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (in Voluntary Liquidation) at Dharangaon, (Erandol Taluka). East Khandesh.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will under instructions of Messrs. Solomon and Co., Attorneys for the Liquidators of the United Silk and Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (in Voluntary Liquidation) of Dharangaon, East Khandesh, sell by Public Auction on Sunday the 24th day of November 1929 at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at the above premises of the company the immoveable property of the company described in the schedule hereto together with the plant, machinery, tools, furniture and all other things appertaining to the said company that may be lying on the premises.

IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of land situate at Dharangaon, Taluka Erandol in the District of East Khandesh and Sub-District Dharangaon bearing Survey No. 510A, Pot Hissa No. 1, admeasuring about 5 Acres and 12 Gunthas, Assessment payable Rs. 10/ formerly and now Rs. 84.15 together with the mill buildings, servants' quarters, bungalow and other buildings standing thereon bearing Dharangaon Municipal No. 3984 and bounded on the North by the G. I. P. Railway Line, on the South by land bearing Survey No 509 and 512, on the East by land bearing Pot Hissa No. 2 of the above Survey No. and on the West by the Dharni Nala and beyond that by land bearing Survey No. 511.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land together with all the messuages standing thereon situate at Dharangaon bearing Survey No. 510B. Pot Hissa No. 2, admeasuring about 1 Acre and 9 Gunthas, Assessment payable Rs. 19.9.7 and bounded on the North by the G. I. P. Railway Line, on the South by land bearing Survey No. 509 and 512, on the East by a road leading to the village of Palaskhed and on the West by land bearing Pot Hissa No. 1 of the above Survey Number, which said two pieces of land are together known as "Dharni Kathache Shet."

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Solomon and Co., Attorneys for the Liquidators, Nensey Building, Military Square Lane, Fort, or from the undersigned.

Attention of persons desirous of starting industrial concerns is drawn to this sale as the property is situate in Cotton and Seed growing district and as the mill building is not at present fitted up with machinery, ginning or weaving factory or oil mill can be set up within it.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD.
NEXT SATURDAY
All the laughs of a hundred funny stories!
"TURKISH DELIGHT"
With
RUDOLPH SCHILDKRAUT
JULIA FAYE
An exquisite comedy of harem life packed with tense dramatic action and laughs.

THE RIALTO
(Lamington Road)
Daily at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS JR.
AND JOBYNA RALSTON
In
THE TOILERS
9 Parts
Epic drama of men who work with death at their elbow and of women whose love is tinged with fear.

IMPERIAL
CONTINUES
For One Week More
KOHINOOR UNITED ARTIST'S
Super Picture
ROARING LION
Featuring Miss JAMNA Miss HIRA with other known stars.
DAILY (4) Shows
At 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Extra Shows on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.
COMING—Next Saturday—
United Playes Picture
"MYSTERIOUS EAGLE."

TO-NIGHT & DURING THIS WEEK
Shree Vishnu Film Co.'s Historical Gorgeous Production
TRIUMPH
Featuring
Mr. BACHU, Miss TARA, Miss LOBO
Story by Mr. Shaida, Directed by Mr. Kapoor Photo by Mr. Naval Bhatt, Produced at Sharda Studio
Story of One Stubborn King to marry a girl, whose marriage ceremony performed by his own hands. Grand Battle Scenes—Tremendous fight—rmy of thousands—Firing of dreadful guns etc. which will amaze you from start to finish.
Also STAGE DANCES
with Songs by MISS TARA (of old Kohinoor's fame.)
TIME AS USUAL.
Krishna Cinema
Dubash Theatre, New Charni Rd.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY at 6-30 and 10 P. M.
9 Parts.

POPPIES OF FLANDERS
A story of beautiful memorials and a noble heritage
With FULL MILITARY BAND.

JUDGMENT IN GOA LOTTERY CASE.

All Accused Sentenced.

Judgment was delivered on Tuesday by the Chief Presy. Magistrate in the case in which William Cooper, Hari Hiroo and V. X. Nazareth were charged with cheating, forgery and conspiracy with regard to Goa lottery tickets.

The accused were found guilty of all the charges. The first accused was sentenced to an aggregate term of 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, the second to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300, in default to six months' hard labour, and the third accused to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Kanuga with Mr. Couto defended the first accused, while Mr. Tarapore represented the second accused. The third accused was undefended.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The facts leading to the present case were that prior to August last it was found that certain spurious and forged Goa lottery tickets were being presented to the agents of the Santa Casa and the Hospicio institutions. In June last the police on information received arrested Hart and De Cunha as being concerned in the issue of certain forged tickets. These two persons were charged with similar ofiences and convicted on August 21.

The police made further inquiries and in consequence of a statement made by Nazareth to the C. I. D. Inspector Dyer went to the dispensary of Dr. Fonseca who produced a trunk kept with him by one Cutinho. When the trunk was opened, a large number of forged Goa lottery tickets were found. The tickets purported to Santa Casa lottery tickets the drawing of which took place on June 3.

The first accused, the owner of a litho press in Meadow Street, and the second accused a pressman in the British India Press were arrested. The prosecution case was that the forged Santa Casa tickets were printed in the press of the first accused and the other two accused were present then.

MAGISTRATE'S STRICTURES.

The Magistrate, in passing the above sentences, observed that the offences were very serious and of a very grave nature. The prize value of the tickets printed would be several thousands and several agents were induced to part with large sums of money on some of these forged tickets and but for the confession of the third accused, the fraud might have remained undetected. The third accused had not chosen to contest the case. He went to the C.I.D. office of his own accord and had rendered every possible assistance to them. As regards the second accused, he was a servant of the first accused and he did not seem to have profiteered in any manner beyond that he was to have a share in the profits. As to the first accused he was a person in a respectable position of life. He owned a litho press and but for his help the third accused would not have succeeded in his nefarious object. He ought to have realised the gravity of the offence.

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTS

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 7th instant is given below:—

(In thousands of rupees.)

Notes in circulation 184,42,75
Reserve coin and bullion:—
Silver coin in India 108,46,19
Gold bullion in India 32,22,34
Silver bullion in India 4,57,89
Securities (purchsae price) in India 36,31,77
Securities (purchase price) in England 2,84,56.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 12.

Tenders for Rs. 1 crores of three months Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 12th November 1929. The total amount tendered was Rs. 1,91,75,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-8-9 and above were allotted in full and those at Rs. 98-8-6 were allotted approximately 52 per cent. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount accepted was Rs. 1 crore and the average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 5-10-9 per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of three months treasury bills will be received on Tuesday the 19th November, 1929. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 22nd November, 1929. Other conditions ars as usual.

REMITTANCES TO THE BRITISH TREASURY.

—:o:—

(In pounds sterling).

Sterling purchased in India:—

Remittances during the week ending 9 Nov. 1929. 555.000. Total remittances from 1st April, 1929 to 9th Nov. 1929. 6.075.000.

Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury:—

Tatal remittances from 1st April to 9th Nov. 1929 7.500.000.

Total:—

Remittances during the week ending 9th Nov. 1929 555.000. Total remittances from 1st April, 1929 to 9th Nov. 1929 13.575.000.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT—We have received one wall calendar for 1930 from Raja Pratapgir Narsingirji & Co., Agents, the Pralahad Mills, Ltd.

THE DELHI MANIFESTO.

—:o:—

Mr. Nariman Withdraws Signature.

SEQUEL TO PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C., has sent the following wire to Pandit Motilal Nehru:—

Parliamentary debates alter situation. Necessary reconsider Delhi Manifesto. Please cancel my signature.—K. F. NARIMAN.

YOUTH LEAGUE ON LEADERS' STATEMENT.

—:o:—

"Surrender To Imperialism."

At an urgent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Youth League held on Tuesday the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That this meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Youth League regards Dominion Status as consolidation of Imperialism with the aid of vested interests and feudalism and as such not a stage towards Complete National Independence. This meeting, therefore, condemns the action of the Indian politicians who are signatories to the Delhi Manifesto which is an abject surrendered to Imperialism and callsupon the nation, particularly the Youths, to carry on the struggle with redoubled vigour."

GULAM KADAR AND MANNA.

—:o:—

BIG WRESTLING MATCH.

A big wrestling match will be held between Gulam Kadar from Indore and Manna from Kolhapur under the auspices of the Gymnastic Institution, Sholapur, on the 24th instant at Sholapur.

Lady Sykes visited the Childrens' Aid Society and the Bombay Womens' Council Rescue Home on Tuesday.

The Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Page lunched at Government House Bombay on Tuesday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay dined with the President and Members of the Orient Club on Tuesday.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, November 14.

Second LL.B., Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.—Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal of Bengal will deliver a lecture on "The Hundred years of Modern India, Social" to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Awa Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 14th inst.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING.—A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office.

ARYA SAMAJ MEETING.—A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall Kakadwadi Girgaon, Bombay to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (B.T.) to discuss on "Right of Untouchable in entering the temple."

—:o:—

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—The adjourned annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Thursday the 14th inst at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office.

—:o:—

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 3rd Bn. The 19th Hyderabad Regt. will play a programme of Music at the Esplanade Bandstand today (Wednesday) commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

—:o:—

JAMNAGAR IJARAS—The meeting announced to be held on 12th instant will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 8 p.m. in Keshav Baug Princess Street under the Presidentship of Sheth Vithaldas Damodar Govindji. Mr. Popatlal Chudgar will be present in the meeting.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD YOUTH CONFERENCE.

Following names were recommended to the Reception Committee of the coming Ahmedabad Youth Conference by the Executive Committee of the Bombay Youth League in its meeting held on the 10th instant:—

(1) Mrs. Suhasini Nambiar, (2) Mr. Subash Bose, (3) Dr. Alam, (4) Mrs. Kamaladevi Chhatopadhaya and (5) Dr. Hardikar.

MURDER CASE COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

—:o:—

Accused Springs Surprise In Court.

The murder case in which Querobino Mariano Menezes, a Christian, who is charged with the murder of Mrs. Sonabai Jehangir Kateli, a wealthy Parsi lady, at her residence in Peddar Road, Bombay on October 11, was resumed on Tuesday when Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, ordered the accused to stand his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court. The accused who had watched the proceedings without cross-examining the prosecution witnesses sprang a surprise on the Court when he stood up to make a statement. He pleaded innocence and made an allegation of bribery against the police and requested that a European counsel might be engaged for him by the Government to defend him at the sessions.

—:o:—

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—Nominations are invited for electing five Delegates for the Indian National Congress at Lahore to be held in December 1929. Nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of this Committee should reach the Committee's office at 2 Bapty Road, till 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Wednesday, the 20th November 1929. In case of contest poll will be taken on Sunday the 1st December 1929, in the Committee's office between 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 6 to 10 p.m. (S.T.)

(Continued from column 5.)

the Municipality. Having regard to all these facts I do not think there is any justification for any increase in taxation as suggested by the Commisosner. The Commissioner seems to be more concerned with the unequitable basis of our existing water tax. It is clear that we cannot raise the tax by meter. It is true that those who pay on valuation are paying at the rate of 3 annas per 1,000 gallons as against 10 annas by others. The Commissioner is also right in saying that there ought to be no deficit in Water Works Budget. In this connection I would make a suggestion which may meet both the objections raised by the Commissioner in regard to the present basis of water taxation. If at all any adjustment is necessary it could be done by an increase in the Water tax on valuation and by a proportionate decrease in the General Tax so that there may be no additional burden on the tax payers and no loss to Municipal revenue."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL TAXES.

No Justification For Any Increase.

MR. CHANDAVARKAR'S BUDGET SPEECH.

(The figures mentioned in the Speech are in thousands of rupees).

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Chairman, Standing Committee, of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, at the meeting held on Tuesday reviewed the budget estimates for 1930--31. He spoke at length on various heads such as Schools Committee, Water Works and Loan Works, etc. He suggested to effect an increase in the Water Tax on valuation and by a proportional decrease in the General Tax so that there might be no additional burden on the tax payers and no loss to municipal revenue. He sadi:—"The estimated revenue is Rs. 3,47,27 and the expenditure Rs. 3,39,15 showing a surplus of Rs. 8,12. This surplus is apparent not because we have any doubts as to the legality of our claim of 14,32 against G.I.P. but on account of the fact that the amount relates to the previous years and not to the Budget year. The outstanding feature of the work done by the Corporation and the Commissioner this year has been the retrenchment and reorganisation in the Engineering department. The engineering department proper has been now placed on a sound economic and efficient basis and the full effects of the scheme will become more and more apparent as years go by.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

The estimates of expenditure and income for 1930-31 have been based mostly on the revised estimates for the current year. But the main variations in the income are due as stated at the outset to the inclusion in the income of the due arrears due from the G. I. P. and to Town Duties and Street cleansing &c. As regards decreases in income I am glad the Commissioner has made a cautious estimate of 4 lakhs as against 10 lakhs of last year as income from sale proceeds of Development land. It was my intention to deal with this item at some length, but having regard to the fact that a public discussion on the question is likely to adversely affect the Municipal interests, I shall content myself with the expression of a hope that the special interest evinced by the Commissioner in this matter will yield us a revenue more than the estimated amount of 4 lakhs.

Coming to the expenditure side I find that under Medical Relief and Education, there is a progressive increase every year. I agree with my friend Mr. Murzban that the time has come for holding back in the matter of undertaking further liabilities on this account.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S EXPENDITURE.

As regards the Schools Committee's expenditure the Commissioner has made matters easy for us by scrutinising the budget and reducing the demand by 1.35. There is a tendency on the one hand to run down the Schools Committee as being extravagant and on the other hand to attribute motives to even friendly critics of the Schools Committee. If there is any atmosphere of mistrust and misunderstanding with regard to this mater, it is mainly due to the fact that the Schools Committee's budget is not before us in details, and most of us therefore are not in a position to know the reasonable requirements of the Schools Committee. It is only with the co-operation of the Schools Committee that we can make further reductions in their budget. This year we are particularly lucky in having our last year's Chairman as the Chairman of the Schools Committee who worked so hard last year to avoid additional taxation. From my own experience of Mr. Boman-Behram's work in the Retrenchment Committee, I am in a position to say that he is as anxious as any one of us to avoid wastage of funds and I am sure when he meets us to discuss the Schools Committee's budget he will himself come forward with suggestions for further reductions.

WATER WORKS BUDGET.

As regards water works budget I would draw the attention of the Standing Committee to the expenditure of Rs. 78, provided for the replacing of steel mains by C. I. mains across the race course. It is a pity that steel mains were laid across the race course without a proper investigation as to the action of the soil on the pipes. It does not reflect credit on the authorities then in charge that an expensive work of this character should have been undertaken and finished in such a careless and negligent manner as to necessitate changing of the pipes within a short period of two or three years. The only redeeming feature in this matter is that the dangerous condition of the pipes was detected in time and steps were taken to replace them by old 48" C. I. pipes from Powai. The expenditure in this connection has been properly debited to revenue as the work is that of replacement and not a new work. The other item of Rs. 40 of repainting the pipe line represented one tenth of the total expenditure on this account. The whole pipe line is to be repainted in sections during a period of 10 years.

LABOUR CHARGES.

Before I comment on the loan works budget, I would like to draw the attention of the Standing Committee to the amount of 28 provided for by the Commissioner as anticipated savings in the labour charges in the Municipal workshops. The actual for 1928-29 was 148 for permanent labour and for overtime and allowances was 42, total being 190. As against 190 actuals for 1928-29 the Commissioner has provided 197 and has made an allowance of 28 for anticipated savings. In the total demand on account of workshops there is a reduction of 68 part of which is represented by the transfer of a number of hands to the establishment schedules of the compressor stations, and a part by the reduction in the extra and overtime allowances. I would request the Commissioner to consider whether there is ro ground for anticipating a further saving on account of labour charges in the workshops. I hope the Commissioner will see that in regard to anticipated savings in all departments the heads of the departments work on the basis that the savings anticipated by the Commissioner are to be actually realised.

LOAN WORKS.

The chief feature of the loan works budget is that only very few new works are proposed to be undertaken and funds have been provided for only such works as are already started and are urgent and essential. I am glad that the Commissioner has given more importance to the construction of main sewers and drains in the City. These works have been rendered essential by the increase in water supply and the conversion of basket privies into water closets. As regards the conversion scheme the progress so far made is very satisfactory and the scheme will have a beneficial effect not only on the revenue but also on the health of the City By the end of the current year we shall have spent Rs. 10, 40 and Rs. 6,00 have been provided for in the next year, that is, by the end of next year we shall have completed half the scheme.

In regard to the Loan of Rs. 37,60 raised for the current year, according to the Standing orders the whole amount of discount together with incidental expenditure should have been included in the Loan Works Expenditure but this year in order to have as much money as possible to pay the loans matured this year we had to draw on the Net Premia Fund to the extent of Rs. 6,00. Out of this Rs. 6,00, Rs. 1,72 was utilised to meet the expenditure on account of discount and other charges in respect of 37,00 loan and the balance of such expenditure amounting to Rs. 173 has been included in the Loan Works expenditure. The Commissioner has proposed a loan of Rs. 70,00 for the next year. I hope from now he will take steps to urge upon Government the desirability of including our requirements in the loan which they themselves may have to raise next year so that we may not be again on the depleted market.

NO JUSTIFICATION TO INCREASE TAXES.

As regards deficits referred to by the Commissioner they are mainly due to our having had to provide for the payment of debt charges on Development Loans out of Revenue instead of from the sale proceeds of land. The real trouble with our finances is due to the failure of our Development Schemes. If trade revives as is indicated by our revenue from Town Duties and if the labour situation is normal and not upset by strikes I am sure that our deficits will disappear in the near future. Of course in making these remarks I have not taken into account the additional liabilities that are staring in our face on account of the Drainage schemes and the amalgamation of the City Improvement Trust with

(Continued in col. 3.)

CRICKET AND CRICKETERS

The Parsi Bowlers Of To-day.

(By Esjiaaren).

In direct contrast with the decline of the standard in the bowling of the local Hindus, there has been during the past few years a remarkable progress by long strides as far as the attack of the Parsis is concerned, and I have no hesitation is making this statement in spite of the few upsets they had, in the Big Tournament prior to 1928.

I am not an old-timer and cannot relate things that might have occurred during the days of Gagrat and others, except by heresay. Even then, a great Parsi authority on cricket unequivocally made this statement to me that the attack of the Parsis to-day has more brain work and spin-work behind it than in the period of the bygone era.

THE WARDEN TRADITION.

It is a great and glorious tribute to the genius of that towering personality in the Parsi cricket, the late Mr Warden, that there has been a regular string—and it looks like an unending string—of fighting bowlers in the Parsis for whom no day is too long, no work is too hard and no wicket too difficult to obtain.

I do not know how far Warden was responsible for coaching them in the secrets of that subtle art of hoodwinking the batsman but suffice it to say that Jamsetji, Kalapesi, Colan, Palia, and Marshall, all hail from that Cricket University—the Xaviers' college—where Warden was the presiding deity and the last and final authority on cricket. His word was the law. Warden might have gone but so long as these bowlers continue to influence young talents who happen to come in their sphere of influence, so long the standard of Parsi bowling shall be kept high aloft.

OBJECT-LESSON.

It was the failure of the Parsi batsmen against the attack of Pocock and West that cost them the match in 1923, 1924, as the Indian cricket world knows and will never forget was Botawalla's year in the history of the Quadrangular Tournament it should rightly go down as Botawalla's year—where the genius of this left-handed Muslim defied the sparring powers of all the great batsmen alike and there took place the alround massacre of the innocents.

In 1925 again, the Parsi batsmen did not come up to expectations—and one thing is certain, Vajifdar, who was saddled with responsibilities of captainship did not put himself to bowl as frequently as he should have done—and it was not an uncommon mistake with a bowling skipper—more particularly so when he was the mainstay and anchorsheet of the Parsi attack. In the second innings they altogether overwhelmed the Hindus and it was only the pluck of the Poona Professor and Navle—(whom I regretfully learn the Hindus are thinking of keeping out this year, what a pity!)—that deprived them of the sought-after glory!

It was a story of dropped catches that put the Muslims in the second round of the Tournament. No less than twelve catches were dropped in the first innings by different men from Col. Mistry to B. Kapadia and it was day for the old Colonel when cricket captains weep! The Parsi bowlers tried their level best and left no stone unturned but luck was not with them!

What I am trying to point out is this. The Parsi attack during the past several years has been of a very high order in spite of their several upsets and success in a match alone is not the criterion of bowling standard.

The bowlers of the last year, Palia and Pulsatia and Nariman of to-day deserve a special reference not because they are the best of the whole lot but their advancement is an object lesson for the Hindus and others who still have to understand to deal with young cricketers—bowlers particularly—in the one and right way.

CRICKET GLEANINGS.

A very interesting copy of the Harrow Cricket Club rules dated 1820 has just been framed and hung in the Vaughan Library at Harrow. Mr. Stanley Baldwin presented it, and, appropriately enough, it is hung near a caricature of the ex-Prime Minister wielding a bat. The rules are mainly concerned with the imposition of fines. If a player was not ready when he should have been he was fined 1s.; if he missed a catch his pocket was 2s. the poorer, and if he did not fill his allotted post with his utmost ability 3s. was the amount taken from him. Doubtless these laws went far to brighten up cricket. When time occupied in slacking had to be paid for in hard-wop coin it was better to play with all possible keenness.—"The Pioneer".

* * * *

What may be termed the political side of Test match cricket is once more brought forward by the report from Melbourne that the Imperial Cricket Council has informed the Australian Board of Control that it does not agree to the last Test match of the Australian tour next year being played out if one side had previously gained a lead of one match. It is difficult to understand (says "The Field") how such a proposal ever came to be made. The Australians have already carried a point in persuading the authorities to extend all the Test matches from three to four days and it had been agreed to play out the last match if neither side had an advantage on the previous four. There is not the slightest reason, except perhaps financial, why the last match should be played out otherwise; but the mere fact of such a request being made will probably suggest to many cricketers an attempt to drive in a little further the wedge for the eventual adoption of play-to-a-finish Test matches in both England and Australia.

* * * *

More young players will have to be introduced into future English test teams, according to Mr. Frielinghaus, the manager of the South African cricket team, who has arrived back in Capetown. He told an interviewer that England had plenty of cricket talent, but sooner or later the issue of introducing new blood into the Test teams would have to be faced, particularly in view of the forthcoming visit of the Australians. There was a wealth of batsmen, but a scarcity of bowlers. He thought the bowling difficulty might be overcome if the selectors persisted in playing promising youths instead of omitting them when they failed in their first match. He thought England's young players were not given enough chances in the last series of Test matches.

To -morrow L. P. Jal.

SCINDIA COMPANY.

—:o:—

Auditors Find Accounts In Order.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF ADVANCES.

The Board of Directors of Messrs. The Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., have communicated to the press the following certificate of the Auditors of the Company:—

"As desired by the Board of Directors, we have verified the cash in hand and the balances with Banks in Bombay, as also all the Government and other securities, with the certificates granted by the respective Banks, as on the 8th November, 1929. We have also verified the share certificates or receipts relating to the holdings in subsidiary companies, and we have found them in order.

"The usual weekly statement of advances of Narottam, Ltd., dated the 2nd November, 1929, received from the Rangoon office, shows that the amounts are advanced to shippers in Burma."—A. P.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

—:o:—

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

New York Nov. 12.

Previous closing rate	17.21
To-day's opening rate	17.07
Difference	—.14
To-day's closing rate	16.91
Difference	—.30

Broach expectation Rs. 312

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool Nov. 12.

Previous closing rate	9.20
To-day's opening rate	9.29
Difference	Unchanged.
To-day's closing rate	9.14
Difference	—.06

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Nov. 12

Silver ready	22 11 3
Higher	0 3 0
Silver forward	22 13 [illegible]
Higher	0 2 [illegible]

Tone of market: India and China bought.

BOMBAY PRICES:

—:o:—

Bombay Nov. 12.

1st settlement	51 12 [illegible]
2nd settlement	51 13 [illegible]

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1929

ARE UNIVERSITIES A FAILURE?

—:o:—

Bernard Shaw has a genius for starting controversies as well as for writing plays. Being an eminent man—and mightily conscious of it—he has only to say something startling, and those who always take him seriously are provoked into making a retort, and a controversy commences. Speaking a few days ago on University education, he indulged in some sweeping generalisations. Among other things, he observed that "University education is destroying civilisation," that a man comes out of the University almost incapable of original thought, that Oxford and Cambridge are the worst offenders and that it is best to "raze them to the ground and treat the foundations with salt." As if he had not vented his feelings enough, he added: "If it is too much trouble to knock them down, use them as asylums for the mentally defective." If flippant talk like this came from a lesser man, few would have cared to discuss it. But Shaw being an eminent writer the "Daily Herald" thought it necessary to interview some eminent University men on the playwright's "obiter dicta". Many of these, however, seem to have refused to take Shaw seriously. Prof. Laski only remarked: "It's just Mr. Shaw's little way and I do not attach any importance to it." Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Warden of Oxford, put it plainly saying: "Mr. Shaw is simply playing the fool and his remarks are not worth serious comment." Many university men will be inclined to think that the Professor is fairly right.

It must be admitted, however, that there is an element of truth in Shaw's opinions, though it is gracelessly expressed. There are two grave evils in the education imparted in most Universities, and earnest educationists will do well to give some thought to them. One is that the education is too much divorced from real and practical life and the other is that most Universities unconsciously put a heavy discount on original thinking. Education is not worth much or worth a nation's sacrifice if it is not designed as a real training for life. But University education is even now more a matter of ornament—a conventional one at that—than one of utility, understood in a liberal sense. Herbert Spencer drew pointed attention to this defect in his famous essay on Education but his views are not yet sufficiently appreciated. As regards the capacity for original thinking, though lip homage is readily given to its importance, in practice it is much less valued in Universities than erudition. The man who has read much and can quote extensively is reckoned a greater scholar than one who has studied the book of life. True education must enable one to think right and do right with reference to the life about him. But an average undergraduate is brought up in an artificial life; the right doing is not considered the special function of a University; and even as regards right thinking, the undergraduate is encouraged to stuff his mind with the products of other men's thinking rather than to think out things for himself. A learned professor does not see the defect mainly because he is himself the product of a defective system of education and judges values according to the conventional standards. A shrewd layman almost instinctively detects the defect, shakes his head, but does not venture to find fault with the ways of profound scholars following time-honoured methods. If the defects we have noted are present in the best Universities in Britain, they are aggravated in the Indian Universities. For the latter are but bad copies of the former. Nothing perhaps is more indicative of the topsy-turvydom of our higher education than that it is all imparted in a foreign language, a feature unheard of in any free and civilised country in the world.

ON RIGHT LINES.

—:o:—

The lengthy proclamation issued by the Government of Afghanistan's new ruler, King Nadir Khan, announces an extensive and ambitious programme of all-round reform which is, however, based on a full recognition of the fact that the large majority of the Afghan population are still subject to the sway of fanatical religious heads and that they must be cautiously weaned away from this fanaticism. It is evident that care will be taken not to repeat Amanullah's mistake of bursting at one blow from the reforming axe the superstitious beliefs of the population. But there can be doubt that King Nadir Khan desires to effect radical reform in all branches of the administration, to promote education and to equip his country with a modernised army for defence purposes and, above all, to ushed in an era of constitutional Government. A National Assembly is to be convoked soon and will elect its own President when it meets. The Premier also is to be elected, but will hold his office subject to the King's approval. A remarkable feature of the proclamation is the grave warning to officers of the State to avoid drink. Any officer found drunk will be summarily dismissed from service and it is extremely probable that Afghanistan will be a country to which the prohibitionist can point out with pride because "the sale of wine, whether in public or private, is to be strictly prohibited throughout the Kingdom" and no one will be allowed to manufacture alcoholic drinks. The progressive spirit of the new Government is seen in its desire "to utilise all modern implements and means for developing agriculture and irrigation". The proclamation shows that King Nadir Khan and his advisers are on the right track in initiating all-round reform mainly on the lines laid down by Amanullah but with a cautious regard for the susceptibilities of their illiterate countrymen.

THE COLD DOUCHE.

—:o:—

Replying to Mr. Fenner Brockway in the Commons, Mr. Benn regretted his inability to review the cases of political prisoners in India or to grant amnesty "as a sequel to the Viceroy's declaration". His replies to the other questions put by Mr Brockway regarding the annoying police practice in India of shadowing Congress workers and of indulging on a large scale in launching prosecutions under Section 124-A indicate that the Labour Secretary of State for India is content to follow in Tory footsteps and trust the "men on the spot" in regard to questions of Indian administration. And yet the MacDonald Government when they agreed with the Viceroy that a declaration of policy relating to India was urgently necessary in order to appease political discontent in this country are reported to have been very anxious to see that a favourable atmosphere should be created for the reception of the Viceregal announcement. The announcement has come, but no efforts are visible on the part of the authorities to create a favourable atmosphere, an atmosphere in which the invitation to a Round Table Conference would have been received with more sympathy and less suspicion. The cold douche administered by Mr. Benn to the demand for a political amnesty will only strengthen the suspicion that the Labour Government were only trying the old old game of divide-and-rule when they issued the recent declaration through the Viceroy, that their only hope was to rally Moderate opinion in India to their side. Mr. MacDonald's reply to Mr. Baldwin's letter asking the Premier whether the Viceregal declaration implied any change in policy only confirms this view that all that the Labour Government desired to do in regard to the Indian problem immediately was to indulge in a bit of political window-dressing. Mr. MacDonald assures Mr. Baldwin that British policy towards India "stands unchanged, unless and until Parliament decides to amend the Act of 1919". The debate on India in the Lords and in the Commons was, after all, only a piece of political play-acting.

STOP-GAP GOVERNOR.

—:o:—

The appointment of Mr. S. B. Tambe, Senior Member of the Executive Council of the Central Provinces, as acting Governor during the interval between Sir Montagu Butler's resignation and his reappointment as Governor of the Province is a happy contrast with the manifestation of the Birkenhead insolence which was responsible for the supersession of the claims of Sir Abdur Rahim and the Nawab of Chhatari. But it will not enthuse many Indians. They are no longer satisfied with mere appointments, however high, and certainly not with stop-gap appointments. Theirs is the right and theirs is going to be the power to make appointments.

INDIAN STATES.

ASPIRATIONS OF STATES' SUBJECTS.

(By G. R. ABHYANKAR.)

II.

If the line of reasoning adopted by the Maharaja of Bikaner is to be followed—discussion should take place only between the Princes and the Government of India. We put it to His Highness how he can condescend to discuss these questions with representatives of different parties and interests in India. How can he participate in these deliberations since these representatives of parties and interests are necessarily bracketted under the appellation which he was so charitable to give them namely "mobocracy?"

CONFLICTING INTERESTS.

Assuming that the Conference is to be confined to British Indian and All Indian problems we make bold to state that even in this limited scope of the inquiry, the interests of the Princes and of their people are quite conflicting. There is no identity whatsoever. If we take the problem of the future development of greater India it is to be a self-governing Dominion. Naturally so long as the Indian Princes want to remain autocratic this Dominion Government shall have to exercise all the powers which the present Paramount Power exercises over these States. The Butler Committee has defined this Paramount Power in para 18 to mean the Crown acting through the Secretary of State for India and the Governor-General in Council who are responsible to Parliament of Great Britain. In the future Dominion Government the executive power would rest in the King and exercisable by the Governor-General as the representative of the King and assisted by Ministers responsible to the Dominion people. This is the formula adopted in all the constitutions of self-governing Dominions like Canada, Australia, South Africa and Irish Free State. The power of interference into the affairs of Indian States, to check misrule, to stop flagrant and gross abuse of authority and also to restrain efforts to eliminate a ruler to bring about political reforms,—all these powers would undoubtedly vest in the Dominion Government. The findings of the Butler Committee lead to this inevitable conclusion. When this position is assumed the conflict between the Princes and their people becomes transparent. The Princes would urge strenuously that this Dominion Government should not interfere in their affairs. The people on the other hand would demand that the non-intervention policy should be abandoned and that intervention should take place as a matter of course to secure good Government to the people of the States. The people of the States would be perfectly satisfied if a ruler establishes the rule of law and responsible Government within his State and in that case the Dominion Government on no account should interfere. Otherwise on all occasions the Dominion Government should and ought to interfere so long as the Indian Princes want to cling to autocracy.

STATE'S SUBJECTS' DEMANDS.

When, therefore, this question of the powers of the Dominion Government with reference to the States would come under discussion is it not necessary to consider what the people of the States have got to say? Can this question be decided on the "exparte" and interested opinions of the Indian Princes only? Would they ever propose any limitations on their autocratic powers? Is not the presence of the representatives of the subjects indispensable to convey an adequate idea of the existing conditions and hardships to the members of this Round Table Conference and to propose remedies to safeguard their interest? The presence of the leaders of the people in the Indian States is absolutely necessary when determining the powers of the future Dominion towards the States.

In considering the question of all India importance at this Conference the presence of the representatives of the people is equally indispensible. It is now conceded that the people of the Indian States are paying indirect taxation by reason of the policies pursued in regard to customs, salt, opium, commercial services, communications, exchange and banking. The indirect taxation comes largely from the pockets of the people. No taxation without representation is the cardinal principle of all civilized Government. Are they (the States people), therefore, not entitled to representation at this Conference? Secondly, the people do not trust that their Princes would represent their views forcibly, clearly and fearlessly as their own natural leaders would be in a position to do. Thirdly, so long as the character of the rule in the States is to remain autocratic the people in the States do not desire that any relief should be given to the Princes on their account. They fear that it would go to inflate their Civil list and would be consumed by them for their personal luxury. The people of the Indian States demand guarantees that this relief should be appropriated to public utility departments in the State. They desire that these guarantees should be real and should not depend only on the sweet will of the rulers. We, therefore, respectfully ask if the presence of the people of the Indian States is not necessary at the Round Table Conference when these All-India questions would be discussed?

APPEAL TO VICEROY.

We, therefore, appeal to Lord Irwin that this noble declaration of policy should be liberally interpreted and that one-third of India and its natural and authoritative spokesmen should not be shut out from these deliberations. If only the Princes are invited it would only lead to strengthen the hold of autocracy over 70 millions of people and to create serious discontent amongst them. It is a policy of conciliation which has been set out and deserves to be applied not only to British India but to Indian India. The desire which the Viceroy once expressed was to reach a solution which might carry the willing assent of political India. We crave the indulgence of His Excellency to consider whether willing assent of political Indian, India is not necessary along with the assent of political British India.

* The first article appeared on 12th instant.

THE FERGUSSON COLLEGE

MR. KANITKAR'S SUCCESSOR.

(BY EDUCATIONIST.)

It is really unfortunate that the Fergusson College has been in a disturbed condition for one reason or another for the last few years. It was thought that the settlement of the Ganapati question would ease matters. But things seem to be going from bad to worse. Principal Kanitkar has resigned. Very probably his resignation has nothing to do with the Ganapati trouble as in that matter his decision was mainly upheld by the Governing Body of the Deccan Education Society. We take it that after a continuous service of thirty years, he naturally feels the need of rest. His resignation has been accepted both by the body of the Life-members and the Governing Body of the Deccan Education Society. The appointment of a new Principal, however, has been the cause of a threatened split in the College. The Life-members proposed Mr. V. K. Joag as Principal of the College by a majority of votes. But the Governing Body of the Deccan Education Society set aside their recommendation and appointed Mr. G. S. Mahajani, Smith's Prizeman and Wrangler as Principal. Mr. Joag stands 14th in the list of seniority and is a second class Logic M.A. The choice of the Governing Body has fallen on the right man who has won the coveted Smith's Prize which even Mr. Paranjpye could not get.

THE SUPREME AUTHORITY.

Some of the Life Members are reported to have even gone so far as to argue that the Governing Body has no right to go beyond the recommendation of the Life-members and that they must accept the decision of the Life-members. This contention is meaningless in view of the clear and definite statement in the Bombay University Calendar that the Fergusson College is under the direct control and supervision of the Governing Body of the Deccan Education Society which consists of five non-Life-member representatives of the Council and three representatives of Life-members. The Governing Body is meant to govern, as its very name indicates. Formerly the Life-members were all in all but in 1897 the constitution of the Body was changed and a majority of non-Life-members appointed on the Body. But in the present case there is no need to stand on technical grounds and argue about the respective authority of the different bodies. There can be no question that the Governing Body has the supreme authority so far as the College is concerned.

INTERESTS AT STAKE.

Nobody can prevent an individual Professor from resigning, if he thinks he can no longer continue in the College. But it is extremely objectionable to make it a party question. But we do hope that matters will not be carried far. Already Principal Mahajani has taken over charge. The Governing Body have made a wise and sensible decision which will add to the dignity and honour of the College. The students have literally acclaimed it. The public at large which has contributed lakhs to it has an intimate interest in the welfare of the College and it is trusted that nobody will do anything to damage and harm the reputation of the College.

Notes of the Day

—:o:—

Die-hard Attitude.

The reactionary attitude of the South African Nationalists on the question of giving equal rights even in the limited sphere of trade unionism to Indian workers has found violent expression in their press and in the speeches of their political leaders on the occasion of an influential union of printers in South Africa deciding by a large majority to admit Indians as its members. The South African Typographical Union which took this step was complimented upon its courage by its President Mr. Sampson, on having swept away the colour bar, but Mr. Sampson who is also a member of the Hertzog Cabinet has since been prevailed upon to resign the presidentship of the Union. The storm of protest in the Transvaal Press in particular against the decision of the Union to admit Indians is an indication of the deep hostility towards them in this part of South Africa.

The "New Despotism."

The MacDonald Government have appointed a committee to inquire into the effect of Ministerial powers on the liberty of the individual. That even the liberty of the British legislature is being steadily encroached upon by the Permanent Civil Service was a subject of severe comment in the British Press recently and point is added to this criticism by the publication of a book entitled "The New Despotism" by Lord Hewart, the Lord Chief Justice, who dilates in the volume on the danger confronting his countrymen from the bureaucracy's growing encroachments on the process of making administrative laws. He suggests that one method for combating this "new despotism" would be to form in each House of Parliament a committee entrusted with the duty of examining every measure for the purpose of observing whether its provisions may increase the powers of the bureaucracy. If the Indian legislatures were to have such committees they would find their task extremely onerous. The rule-making powers of the bureaucracy in this country are not seldom utilised to make systematic encroachments upon the powers of the legislature.

New Era!

We have noted from time to time the many prosecutions of Congressmen and other national workers for sedition in Bengal. The much talked of New Era does not seem to have made any difference in the campaign of prosecutions. We now understand that a general order under Section 144 of the C. P. Code has been issued against lantern lectures on village reconstruction work in Sylhet and Birghoom. If the report is true, it is a very tall order indeed and we wonder how it will be executed. But we have no doubt that Government's policy will give an added incentive to village organisation work. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose can well be trusted to organise the propaganda. But does it not occur to Government that frivolues prosecutions and repressive orders bring the administration into contempt far more than any popular propaganda?

Grants to Primary Schools.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation has recently discussed various means of effecting economy in all its departments, with special reference to the expenditure of the Schools Committee. Only a few days ago the new rules about grants-in-aid to private schools were very hotly debated upon. A member of the School Committee has now brought to the notice of the Corporation the case of a private school which is said to be already receiving the maximum possible grant of Rs. 5,000 a year but which is now asking for a special grant. We also understand that the grant paid to this school is the highest paid by the Committee to any school. The school is indeed known to be an efficient one, with some special features about it. But as the Corporation's funds available for grants are very limited, the claim for a special grant will have to be very carefully examined.

The Quiet One.

"The new maid seems very nice and quiet."

"Yes, she doesn't even disturb the dust when she's cleaning."

What the People Say

CLERKS' UNION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Permit me a span of space in your precious columns to bring to the notice of the clerical community certain solid facts about the Bombay Clerks' Union and its working. The exhortation of Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai, who was the president of the social gathering which passed off, without the knowledge of almost all the members of the union, is indeed as timely as it is sincere. If the short notice which appeared in the press was the only announcement for the members to attend the function it was mainly responsible for the thin attendance in the Jinnah Memorial Hall. The concourse which sightseers saw and the president addressed, was but of non-members, at once the friends and hangers-on of a few of those who are woefully crippling a shooting bud—the Union.

The cry is now common among the very builders of the Union and its society that all is not well with them both. The executive has sadly failed to convince the President of the prevailing irregularities, which if ascertained and examined, would enable every doubting Thomas, to put the hsdoe in order ere increase of membership and other improvements are conceived of. Complaints are mounting up against the methods of the present office-bearers. Truth to be told, the generality of the clerks in the city, wish to organise the Union on sound and solid grounds, when and after the existing chaos is removed and the Union put on safe soil.

I, therefore, appeal to all who have the interest of the Union at heart to create a very healthy atmosphere within the body by building up a stout executive to the care of which alone, such an institution could be committed, and it would bring to light every aspect of the present Union as it is worked out. It is upto you, patriotic Patriarchs like the Dewan Bahadur and such, to disarm the prevailing auspicious and doubts which threaten many to join the Union, and to add to its membership.

As for the Credit Society and its present mode of management the less said the better, as I intend writing in detail in my next letter. I do not like to tire you, Editor, with a pretty long statement in the very first letter. I write this letter to your goodself not because I was not invited but because I am anxious to guard the interests of the Union and the Society of which I am a member from its very beginning.—Yours, etc.,

ONE INTERESTED.

—:o:—

WATER FAMINE IN GIRGAON.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to several complaints from people residing on top floors of buildings in the Girgaon locality published in your issues during the last month, it is observed that no action has yet been taken in the matter to remove the long-standing grievance although it required immediate attention of the municipal authorities concerned.

Water is an absolute necessity for all those occupying ground floors, as well as those living in upper storeys. The Municipal Commissioner had stated that the water supply of the city is at full pressure between 3 a.m. and 10 a.m. and again from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. vide article under heading "Water Supply Bombay" on page 10 second column in your issue of the 29th October 1929. If this is correct, it is not understood why water should not reach the top floors of the bildings and no water in the evening. Prior to the restricted hours of supply, water reached all floors and no difficulty was experienced and so also it did during the Divali Holidays.

Will the authorities be pleased to investigate and see that the grievance is remedied immediately? It is further stated that the water supply is not shut off entirely, but it is supplied at low pressure beyond the hours specified above. In this connection, I would suggest that the water supply at low pressure be cut off entirely as it is not necessary and full pressure hours be altered to 4-30 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. to 8-30 p.m. instead of 3 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. as mentioned in the issue referred to above.

If this is agreed to, the water will be stored up and the period of full pressure can conveniently be availed of for a longer period to meet the requirements of all the residents.—Yours, etc.,

A SUFFERER.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

CHARITY REGISTRATION AND ORGANISATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You were good enough to extend to me the hospitality of your columns some time ago in regard to charity registration and organisation in India. Whilst the country is on the eve of great events and the attention of the advanced politicians is focussed on the political condition of India, this important subject of economical import should not be neglected as hitherto. I have already stated that billions of rupees are in the hands of Indian trustees locked up in charity, whether the trustees are Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, Christians, Jains, Budhists or Sikhs. Want of organisation and bad or imperfect organisation has positively led to waste, muddle and disastrous calamity. A few quotations from the Charity Organisation Society's pamphlet published in 1904 at Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London S.W., will be helpful to comprehend the true economical aspect of charity, which seems to have been practically neglected, to the woeful detriment of the economics and morals of India. "Without organisation or with bad or imperfect organisation there is waste, friction, muddle and failure. We all know this is so in business matters, and we know, too, that no great or good work can be done unless the persons who do it, know what they are aiming at and how to set about it, and unless they agree to work together under rules and regulations . . . The London Charity Organisation Society came into existence about thirty-five years ago and like the institution of the seven Deacons, it seems to have been called for by public dissatisfaction with the way charity was administered. There were vast sums of money being collected and distributed, but the condition of the poor was not improving and the criminal classes were "increasing" in numbers. Charitable societies and individuals were wasting their funds and very often failed to account for the money entrusted to them. Hypocrites and "imposters" were thriving and "real misery" and suffering were often neglected.

English men and women are, as a rule very "fond" of going their own way. They are generally "pretty well" convinced that it is the best way, though other people's plans may be all right for those other people. Even if they find out that there is room for "improvement" they like to improve themselves in their own fashion: they do not want to take the ideas from others, still less to have other persons imposing their ideas on them. Every case, every family needs special consideration and individual treatment. We often find that the only real help for our applicants is not material but moral help. There is a want of moral back-bone about them which is at the bottom of all their troubles but it cannot be remedied by money or food or medicine. Now we are surrounded by agencies for giving this (the needful) moral help and influencing people to lead better and more religious lives and quite rightly we look to the "clergy" and other ministers of religion to take the chief responsibility for this most difficult and most important part of the work of charity. The fourth and last way in which the Charity Organisation Society desires to help the poor is by 'repressing mendacity." This is the least interesting and the most disagreeable part of our work, but it is a very necessary one because the practice of begging and "giving to the beggars" is utterly wasteful and "destructive of character." There is only one real way of repressing mendecity and that is for the public to cease giving anything to beggars and in answer to begging appeals, "without first "inquiring" or having inquiry made as to whether the statements they make are true."

Public men ordinarily in India go more after politic than after substantial useful social and economical work which is required for the building up of the solid character of the nation. There are numerous agencies thousands of years old, established for the purpose of building up of the moral backbone of our people. But as they are in their nature quiet and silent, though their spiritual influence is more potent than all the political movements put together, the people who are noisy leave them severely alone. I appeal to true Indian philianthropists, who have not the money, but the heart altruistic and sound practical head to come forward to husband the resources of this vast Continent of India and to prevent waste, degradation and pauperisation and misappropriated charities. Not the least important problem of India is the reclamation of 70 lacs of beggars and sadhus who eat up every day about 17 lacs of rupees which is an unpardonable and intolerable burden of the shoulders of the industrious section of India. Only a few thousands of these are fulfilling the true purposes of Sanyasis which is to benefit India spiritually.

This question has been agitated in the Parsi Press and Parsi opinion is certainly in favour of charity registration and of proper organisation of all Parsi charities in view of the fact that the more wealth is poured in unorganised and ill-directed charity, the larger is the number of helpless and pauper Parsis. If charity is a medicine for the cure of the disease of poverty the helplessness and poverty should have been cured long ago. The only way out of such an impasse is wisdom and a perfect knowledge of the art of the administration and organisation of charities which seems to be absolutely lacking in the present generation of trustees in India. No body in India thinks a moment that he or she is unqualified to be a trustee, of a fund amounting from thousands to millions of rupees. Such is the sad state of mind of people who know how to put their hands into their pocket to give out superfluous wealth, but who are entire failures in the art of management of the funds dedicated to charity.

I have approached some of the most practical and advanced members of the Parsi community, for the purpose of uniting them in the organisation of charity. The first Indian civilian permanent incumbent of the important office of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay Mr. A. R. Dalal, who has been conspicuously successful in his administration of municipal affairs in his short trial has been already requisitioned to give his opinion regarding Parsi charities and matters concerning them. He was good enough to deliver a thoughtful lecture under the auspices of the Parsi Federal Council. I hope the Parsi community which respects the opinion of its most advanced members, will read, note and inwardly digest the well-considered and important opinion of Mr A. R. Dalal and try to bring about an organisation of Parsi Charities without further delay. Says Mr. Dalal. "The proper management of Parsi Charity Funds is one of the most important problem if not the most important problem, before our community at the present day and if it can be satisfactorily solved, it will provide a solution of a great many of our difficulties, such as poverty, unemployment bad housing, etc." This opinion applies not merely to the Parsis in India, but to all the communities of India equally.

The importance of the subject of charity registration and charity organisation is vast and staggering. There have been already inquiries by many intelligent people on this head. I shall be happy to furnish a printed copy of my speech in Gujarati in favour of the contempulated Parsi Charity Registration Act, delivered before the Parsi Federal Council, which sets out the main arguments in favour of charity registration and charity organisation, if any of your readers will duly apply for the same at my following address.—Yours, etc.,

FAREDUN K. DADACHANJI.
23 Medows Street,
Fort, Bombay, Nov. 7.

—:o:—

"TEACHING OF ZOROASTER."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Erach Dinshaw's latest aberrations in your issue of Saturday discloses his utter want of sense. It seems from his persistency that he has his doubts about the morals of his forbears and that he believes that they "indulged in incest"! He also believes that his forbears who immigrated to India were mean enough to have "left their women and children behind to the mercy of what they called savage marauders." As for me and my community as a whole it is an unmitigated lie that any of our forbears believed in incest or that they left their women and children behind to the mercy of what they called savage marauders. It is on record that they brought their womenkind with them in male attire and to assure a ruler their women put on their female dress.

He is asking me the meaning of the word marty. Well it originally meant "witness to persecution" and our forbears who came to India leaving behind their dear country and their belongings were martyrs—that is witnesses to persecution. They wanted to save their religion and were not so blind as to allow themselves and with them their religion to be exterminated. He quotes some names of some converts to Christianity and asks us to believe some cock and bull stories! We know how new converts in their frenzy and fanaticism create such stories about others He puts me a silly question: "why it is that their are still 3,000 Zoroastrians in Persia? I answer him with a question in return—Out of how many lacs have these been saved? And what is their religious as well as economic condition? And how is it that we in India number one lac as compared with our unfortunate brothers and sisters in Persia? He names certain Dasturs as if they were of his mind. I challenge him to bring forward even one of these to proclaim that he also believes this calumnious story about his forefathers. He calls me a Magian. I am proud to be known as a Magian and have always taken pride in the fact that I and my family are the direct descendents of the world renowned Magi who did all they could to spread light in the world.—Yours etc.,

M. P. MADAN.

AN EYE-OPENER.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Reading between the lines of the Liberal motion and a categorical reply to it by the Labour Government spokesman, there is no vestige of hope left into the mind of a layman like me. And the statement of the Viceroy is a red herring thrown to divide all the politically-minded Indians that have shown the united front so long. It has, no doubt, caused a breach in the citadel of the All-party leaders, and there is a sorry phenomenon of a house divided against itself.

The debate has, indeed, "clarified the situation," and should certainly serve as an eye-opener to the leaders of "the Western Presidency who have been famous since the days of Dadabhoy Nawroji for sound political sense." Will not the Bombay leaders hasten to repair the breach and stand by the All-parties statement issued from Delhi? Or will they fall into the trap cleverly and astutely laid for them? Is it not clear from the Lords' debate that the "implications of the Viceroy's announcement have been minimised"?

The debate has not at all removed the webs of distrust and misapprehension, but has conclusively proved that still any interpretation can be put on the Declaration of 1917 as Sir Malcolm Hailey once did in the Legislative Assembly. Lord Reading has no objection to have Dominion Status as an ideal for India, but, he says, that no statement should be made implying that it is meant to confer Dominion Status if not immediately at least within a short period. Lord Parmoor concurred with the view point of Lord Reading and the latter is reported to have said that "the question has been very explicitly answered."

It is fervently hoped, therefore, that the Bombay leaders will rise above the false notions of prestige and revise their opinion in the light of the Lord's debate and at once associate themselves with the All-Parties' statement. In this way they will be doing justice to themselves, to their eartswhile colleagues and their mother country.—Yours etc.

B. S. DABKE.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

London, Nov. 10.—Nearly three hundred Victoria Cross-holders attended the special performance of the "Journeys End" last evennig. —B. O. W.

A Warsaw message states that the "Journeys End" opened there and was given a great reception. —B. O. W.

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ARMISTICE DAY SENTIMENT.

—:o:—

President Hoover On Goodwill.

SPEAKS OF OBLIGATIONS TO THE DEAD.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Washington.—President Hoover in a speech to the American Legion during the Armistice Day ceremonies said that the nation would discharge its obligations to the dead including the redemption of the promise that their sacrifice would help to bring peace to the world. He advocated the extension of the system of international conferences for the settlement of differences and favoured the American support to the world court "under proper reservations." Mr. Hoover stressed the desirability of reducing armaments. But "I have no faith in the reduction of armaments by example alone," said he. "We will reduce our naval strength proportionately to any other. It only remains for others to say how low they will go; it cannot be too low for us."

Mr. Hoover continued: "Another agelong controversy is the so-called freeedom of the seas or otherwise the rights of private citizens to trade in war time. If the world succeeds in establishing peaceful methods of settling controversies the whole question of trading rights in war time becomes purely academic; but I would offer, for the world's consideration, not as a Government proposition, an idea which might break through the involved legal questions, namely, that all foodships should be placed on the same footing as hospitalships in war time. Time will come when starvation of women and children should be removed from the weapons of warfare." He concluded by saying that he was confident in the belief in his ability to impress every country with the singleminded goodwill of the American heart.—Reuter.

100 YEARS OF MODERN INDIAN RELIGIONS.

—:o:—

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal's Lecture.

"Hundred years of modern Indian religions" was the theme of a very learned and thought-provoking address delivered by Babu Bepin Chandra Pal on Tuesday evening at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Mr. K. Natarajan presiding. Beginning from the ancient times, the speaker traced the various stages of religious conceptions in India. He had very often considered himself extremely fortunate, he said, because he was born in this age which was, indeed, an age of great religious experiments. The last hundred years of his theme dated from the year 1828 when the late Raja Ram Mohan Roy established the House of Prayer in Calcutta. That was a time of medieval Hinduism.

The most ancient form of religion, the speaker proceeded, was the worship of direct objects of man's sense-perception. In ancient culture, therefore, there was naturalness. Then came the reflective stage of the "Upanishads" immediately followed by the imaginative stage of the "Puranas." There was a danger in both the latter stages inasmuch as an attempt was made to reduce the "Absolute" to "Unknown." The great thing in the study of religion, Mr. Pal observed, was not the letters but experience. In the beginning of the century of his theme, people tried to argue and support what was current without trying to understand what it really meant. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the first in modern times to place before the people real and authoritative texts of the ancient Hindu Scriptures. To-day they found among the Hindus a more intelligent knowledge of ancient scriptures than a century back. They knew of Gita and Vedanta more to-day than their fathers knew a hundred years ago. Brahmo Samaj did the pioneering work in this respect. That Samaj had sown the seed and now in these days they were reaping the harvest. The century that ended in 1928 had seen a tremendous revolution in India of thought, outlook, experience and religious consciousness. There came Hindu reaction against the advanced views of Brahmo Samaj and even that reaction resulted in the advancement of the religious progress.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

—:o:—

"PRIESTHOOD MUST GO".

—:o:—

Mr. D. R. D. Wadia writes:—"In my letter to you published in "The Chronicle" of 11th instant a slight error has been made. Where "One is not polite to poisonous snakes" ....." it should read "One is not polite to unwanted guests."

ASSEMBLY OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

—:o:—

TRIBUTE TO ITS WORK.

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

Presiding over a largely attended public meeting at Gokhale Hall to-night under the auspices of the Madras Branch of the League of Nations Union and other public bodies, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer paid a tribute to Sir Mahomed Habibullah's leadership of the Indian delegation to the Assembly of the League and opined that having regard to the change in the British attitude towards Egypt, Russia and the speaker hoped, India, the League of Nations had, under the able guidance of Mr. Ramsay Mac-Donald done this year more than it had in the previous nine years. The meeting adopted a resolution offering its best wishes for the continued prosperity of the League of Nations in which it considered lay the chief help to the future peace of the world. The speakers included Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddy, Deputy President of the Madras Council and Mrs. Cousins.—A.P.

AWAKENING AMONG "UNTOUCHABLES."

—:o:—

SUPPORT TO PARVATI SATYAGRAHA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NANDGAON, Nov. 11.

There was a big (Bhandara or) congregation of devotional parties belonging to the Somawanshiya community (Mahar) at Nandgaon in the evening of the 10th instant. Parties came from about forty villages on all sides and the assemblage was over one thousand. After Bhajans, etc., a procession went through Nandgaon and then the devotees took their supper (prasad). At 11 p.m. the devotees formed a meeting, to the chairmanship of which they elected Mr. P. R. Lele, who went to Nandgaon on the invitation of Mr. Pawar, a nominated member of the Nandgaon Municipality. He gave a discourse on religion and their duties towards their faith. He had to finish his speech within twenty-five minutes for pressure of time though the assemblage, who was to spend the whole night there, pressed him to continue. After his speech, a teacher of the Local Board Free School, Mr. Gangurde, moved the following resolution:—

"This public meeting of Somawanshiya Hindus coming from forty villages around Nandgaon supports the Satyagraha conducted in Poona for securing to the so-called untouchables the right of entering the Parvati Temple on terms of equality with the so-called higher castes."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. R. R. Pawar and supported by Mr. Bhikaji Nikam Driver. It was further supported by Mr. Muridhar Ratnaparakhi (Brahmin) and Mr. Rawoot (Maratha). One gentleman belonging to a devotional party from a village fifteen miles from Nandgaon came forward and feelingly spoke for the resolution, which was carried unanimously amidst acclamation and cries of "Pundalik Varade Hari Vithal". The meeting was dissolved at 12 midnight precisely, but the Bhajan parties continued singing prayers till day-break this morning.

KING'S MESSAGE TO BENGAL GOVERNOR.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

The following is a message from the King issued from Buckingham Palace to the Governor of Bengal:—

Please express to four hundred of all ranks who served in the Great War and are to-day assembled to celebrate the anniversary of the Armistice Day my sincere thanks for their kind message of greetings.—George R. I.—A. P.

COLONIZATION IN THE PUNJAB.

—:o:—

SANADS AND REWARDS DISTRIBUTED.

PAKPATTAN, Nov. 12.

H. E. Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, the Governor of the Punjab, held to-day a very successful Durbar to distribute sanads and rewards to those who have assisted in the work of colonization. Special interest attached to the occasion as a considerable portion of the Governor's own official career had been spent in colonization duties. Sir Geoffrey drew a picture of the achievement and said: "The development of these lands by the joint efforts of irrigation and colony staff and agriculturists of the Punjab not only constitutes a memorable page in the annals of the Punjab, but is a record of development of State land under State guidance by the public for the good of the country to which I am confident no other country can show a parallel or claim to rival. It is the story of a great partnership and a memorable stewardship."—A. P.

SERBIAN RADOSLOVITCH HUNGER STRIKES.

—:o:—

Col. Cassona To Be Recalled To Italy?

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Belgrade.—Serbian Radoslovitch has gone on hunger strike as a protest against what he considers as a very unjust sentence. It is believed that Col. Cassona will be recalled from Belgrade.—Reuter.

FIGHT BETWEEN DACOITS AND POLICE.

NOAKHALI, Nov. 11.

A fight between a gang of dacoits and a police party in the early hours of November 10, at Char Balammara in Lakhimpur Thana, led to one of the former being killed and a number of persons on either side being wounded. The police party, which was headed by Mr. T. J. Clerk, Superintendent of Noakhali District, lay in wait for the gang on receipt of previous intimation. As they attacked the dacoits, the latter, who were armed with dangerous weapons, retaliated, the result being that the police had to open fire. Two of the dacoits have been arrested, but others escaped by boat.—A.P.

ARRESTED DACOIT'S CONFESSION.

NOAKHALI, Nov. 12.

On receipt of information about the apprehended raid on the house of Aswani Majumdar, a money lender of Char Balammara, Lakhimpur Thana, the Superintendent of Police, Noakhali, accompanied by Mr. Meston and Mr. Wang of Chaumuhani Jute Company, proceeded to the spot at 2 a.m. When the gang consisting of a dozen men armed with dangerous weapons raided the house, the police party who lay in wait surrounded the gang and fell upon them. The dacoits tried to repulse the attack but the police party opened fire. The gang escaped. One of the dacoits was secured by police and he has since made confession implicating several others belonging to the adjoining villages. The body of one of the dacoits has been recovered and another man has been arrested.—A. P.

MAKE THOU THY LIFE.

—:o:—

Walk thy way greatly. So do thou endure
Thy small, thy narrowed dwarfed and cankered life,
That soothing patience shall be half the cure
For ills that lesser souls keep sore with strife.
Be thou thyself. So strongly, grandly bear
Thee on what seems thy hard, mistaken road,
That thou shalt breathe heaven's clearest upper air,
And so forget thy feet that meet the clod.
Wilt see thyself to god-like stature grown?
Feed full thy soul on strong humility.
Then shalt thou on thy sordid lot look down;
Make thou thy life—not let thy life make thee?

—Clara Marcelle Greene.

FIGHTING FIRE DEVIL IN DELHI.

—:o:—

Additional Sum Of Rs. 40,000 Sanctioned.

DELHI, Nov. 12.

An additional sum of forty thousand rupees has been placed in the hands of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Delhi Municipality for fighting with fire. Shortage of water-supply under-staff of the Fire Brigade, want of experienced hands in the brigade and other inconveniences were felt during the last two successive big fires in Chandni Chowk. These were discussed by the Municipal Committee and the Sub-Committee was empowered to obviate all such handicaps.—Free Press.

HON. MR. TAMBE'S APPOINTMENT.

—:o:—

Deccan Merchants' Congratulations.

The following are the copies of the respective telegrams sent by the Joint Secretaries of the Deccan Merchants' Association Bombay, to the Prime Minister of His Majesty's Government and to the Hon. Mr. Tambe, Nagpur:—

"The Deccan Merchants' Association, Bombay, congratulates your Government for the appointment of Mr. B. S. Tambe as an Acting Governor of the C. P. in place of Sir Montague Butler, thus recognising the claim of Indians for the Governorship.

This Association trusts that the dreams of the Great Maratha leader the late Lok. Tilak about the golden future for India in the regime of the Labour Government are being realized by this your new move. They have strong hopes of your continuing this sound policy."

HON MR. TAMBE CONGRATULATED.

"Hearty congratulations on your appointment as the Acting Governor of Central Provinces and Berars and being the first Maratha to occupy this responsible post."

SLIPPER HURLED AT POLICE OFFICER.

—:o:—

Sensation In Local Police Court.

Considerable excitement was caused on Tuesday afternoon, in the Court of the Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, when Yar Mahomed Junghir Khan an under-trial prisoner took out a slipper concealed in his waist and with it struck Sub-Inspector Despande of the Byculla Police Station on the face.

While attempting to disarm him, Sub-Inspector Sawant of the Nagpada Police Station was bitten by Yar Mahomed on the thumb. Some constables rushed to the scene and removed Yar Mahomed out of Court.

Yar Mahomed and seven others were placed before the Magistrate on charges of house-breaking and theft. Yar Mahomed complained to the Magistrate that the police had kept some of his clothes, but Sub-Inspector Manjrekar stated that in the course of investigations the clothes in question had been found and were stolen property.

The case was adjourned and the accused were being led from the deck when the abovementioned incident occurred.

Yar Mahomed will be tried for the offence of interfering with a police officer in the course of his duties.

The Magistrate has ordered the police officers to inquire how the prisoner came to be in possession of the slipper.

CASE AGAINST CORPORATION MEMBER.

—:o:—

Application For Transfer.

The case in which Fateh Mahomed Maniar, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and Dadoo Mia, his servant, were charged with cheating with Goa lottery tickets, came up for further hearing on Tuesday before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay.

Baltazar M. Rodrigues, an agent who sells the Goa lottery tickets, cross-examined by Mr. J. B. Patel, said that when he returned from Poona his nephew told him that he refused to cash a ticket produced by the second accused as it was forged. The second accused left the ticket in his shop and it was forwarded to Goa. He could differentiate between a genuine ticket and a false one from the quality of the paper and the way in which they were numbered.

When the Court re-assembled after lunch, Mr. C N Kanuga who appeared with Mr. Daroowala for the first accused, applied for the transfer of the case to some other Court, Mr. Kanuga said that his client was apprehensive that he would not get quite an unbiassed trial in view of the fact that his Worship had heard and decided the two previous cases in the course of which proceedings his Worship had to estimate the value of the evidence given by some of the witnesses, who had been examined on behalf of the prosecution in the present case and also the statement of Nazareth, confessing his guilt.

Mr. J. B. Patel, appearing for the second accused, also joined in the application.

The application was refused.

Mr. Kanuga, then requested the magistrate for a short postponement of the case as they wanted to apply to the High Court for a transfer.

The case was postponed till November 19.

"MANON" AT THE OPERA

—:o:—

Signorita Ferrari's Triumph.

The Italian Opera Company after giving theatregoers compositions by Italian masters staged the work of a Frenchman. "Manon" which is Massenet at his elegant best has several singable melodies and has the grace usually associated with French art and the performance as given by Sig. Carpi's company was consistently good. The opera met with a cordial reception and the audience went away with the feeling that it was an excellent evening's entertainment.

The honours of the night must go to Signoreta Ferrari who played "Manon." She was in excellent voice and revealed that she has acting talent of a high order. Her duets with Des Grieux (Sig. Gilette) were the hits of the night and in the climax gave a really impassioned performance.

Sig. Gilette again gave a very fine portrayal of the Chevalier Des Grieux and his wonderful tenor was heard to advantage in several tuneful areas. He sang the pretty "Depart, Fair Vision" with great fervour. Sig. Bellette gave a fair amount of character to the rascally Lascaut. He had plenty of scope to show that he is a baritone of pleasing quality.

The others in the cast all contributed to the success of the opera and the orchestra which seems to improve with every play was again well up to form.

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LATE MAHARAJA OF COSSIMBAZAR.

—:o:—

Large Attendance At Funeral.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

The funeral of Maharaja of Cossimbazar was largely attended. Numerous distinguished people flocked to the house of the Maharaja early in the morning when the remains of the late Maharaja were carried in a big procession to the Ganges Burning Ghat where a large concourse of people including Sir P. C. Mitter, Justice Mukerji, J. N. Basu and W. C. Banerji.—Free Press.

DEATH OF MAHARAJA OF COSSIMBAZAR.

—:o:—

MAN WHO SPENT A CRORE ON EDUCATION.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

Maharaja Sir Manindrachandra Nundy of Cossimbazar died early this morning at his Calcutta residence. He had been suffering from malaria for about a month and was brought down to Calcutta and was under the treatment of Sir Nilratan Sircar.

The Maharajah had spent over a crore of rupees in the case of education in Bengal and was a generous patron of letters. He had helped industrial regeneration of the country with munificent contributions and had even understood to pioneer industries. During the War the Maharajah had helped in the raising of loans and had contributed generously to afford relief to disabled soldiers. He leaves behind his only son Kumar Srischandra Nundy, M.L.C.—A. P.

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152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Telegrams—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

OUTWARD AIRMAIL DEPARTS.

—:o:—

KARACHI, Nov. 12.

Outward airmail left this morning. The Punjab mail had connected with it.—A. P.

London.—Lord Justice Russel has been appointed Lord of Appeal in Ordinary.—Reuter.

Justice Romer has been appointed Lord Justice of Appeal.—Reuter.

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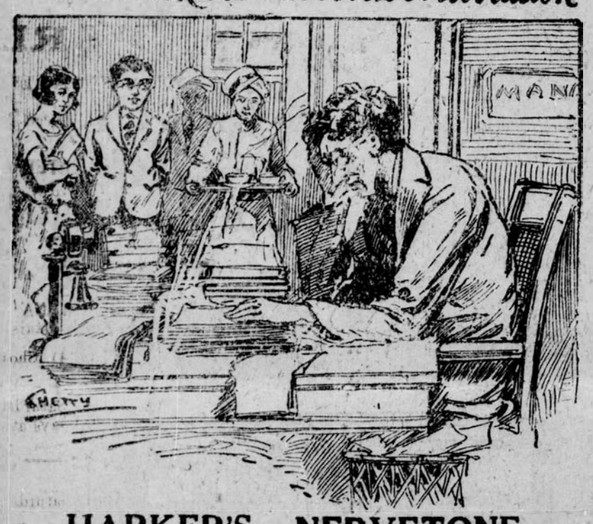

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AHMEDABAD LABOUR TO BOYCOTT WHITLEY COMMISSION.

Municipal Appointments And Govt. Veto.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 10.

The weather is very uncertain for this time of the year. Days are hot and nights especially in the early morning are very cool. The maximum temperature goes up to 97.2 while the minimum falls down to 67.4.

The total number of deaths in the week ending on Thursday last went up to 191, consumption being responsible for 15 deaths. The death-rate in the week comes up to 36.7 nearly per thousand.

About 1 p.m. on Monday last the sky was covered over with swarms of locusts that came from the east and passed on towards the west. Government officers try to advise people to put an end to the pest of locusts and big posters have been stationed at railway stations and other prominent places to show the people the ways to destroy them.

H. H. the Jamsaheb went from Bombay by the Kathiawar Express to Jamnagar yesterday. A number of Jains saw him at the railway station and garlanded him. They had kept a band playing on the station platform at the time of the arrival of the train. Prominent members of the community were near the Jamsaheb's compartment till the train left the platform.

ZOROASTER CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING.

A Zoroastrian co-operative housing society has been formed chiefly by the efforts of Mr. Ardeshir D. Wadia and some houses of the society have been ready by this time. A Zoroastrian Hall has been built in the grounds of this Society and the opening ceremony of this hall was performed in the course of this week. Prominent Parsis took part in the function and Mr. Wadia was rightly congratulated on the success he has been able to achieve.

The Theosophist leader Mr. Krishnamurthi is coming to visit Ahmedabad in the first week of December and the people of this city will have the chance of hearing his speches in some public meeetings to be organised by the local Theosophical Society.

The members of the local Independence League meet together to-day to consider the Viceregal announcement.

WHITLEY COMMISSION TO BE BOYCOTTED.

The Whitley Commission is due here on the 13th of December and will stay here for about a week. the local Labour Union has decided to boycott the Commission and it will have nothing to do with it. Those, however, who wish to co-operate with the Commission will do well to take the members of the Commission on a round through the localities inhabited mostly by labourers and show the way in which they are herded together like beasts. The insanitary surroundings of these localities also deserve the attention of the Commission and prominent persons of the city who wish to serve the interests of the poorer classes should make it a point to invite the attention of the Commission to such conditions as are ruinous to the health of mill workers as well as others of the labouring classes. The housing conditions of our city are not likely to improve unless some stringent measures are adopted by all concerned.

The "Praja Bandhu" defamation case was withdrawn by Mr. Pestonsha after the editor Mr. I. B. Thakor had submitted his statement. Thus the editor has come out successfully from two criminal complaints filed against him. The civil suit filed by Mr. Dolatram Shah claiming Rs. 25,000 as damages is pending in the civil court. It will, however, be some months before this suit is finally decided.

MUNICIPAL LIGHTING.

A meeting of the Municipal Board was held on Tuesday last when the question of continuing the lighting contract with the Ahmedabad Electricity Company was discussed. This is a question which ought to have been taken up earlier and the Board ought to have arrived at a decision in the matter but it had not been thought of till now and hence the company has been in a position to dictate its own terms. Some members suggested that the rates demanded by the Electricity Company for the power supplied to the municipality as well as to the public are very high and ought to be reduced. A suggestion was also made that the supply of electric power should be taken up by the Municipality and the profit derived from the department would give some relief to the rate-payers of the city. This is a very good idea and if the work can be taken up by the Corporation, it is very desirable, but it is doubtful whether the present board in which the chief officer wishes to have complete control even over departments requiring technical skill can work a department like this. The administration of the municipality has hardly been satisfactory and our present Board is unable to cope with the problems of water supply and drainage in the city and it would be preposterous to think of adding to its present functions at such a time. A special committee has been appointed by the Board to discuss with the company and finally settle the terms on which the contract should be continued for five years more.

GOVERNMENT'S VETO.

On Wednesday last the Board expressed its opinion against the amendment proposed to be made in the City Municipalities Act. According to law as it stands at present the Chief Officer, the Engineer or the Health Officer cannot be removed by the Board except by the vote of two-thirds of its members. Our Municipal Board thought of dispensing with the services of the late engineer Mr. Nandlal Mehta by a bare majority as his appointment was on probation and neither permanent nor temporary. The matter was discussed in law courts and after a great struggle a settlement was arrived at and Mr. Nandlal Mehta received payment for the period for which he had been appointed although he was not allowed to be on service for about a month. The question is now taken up by the Minister of Local Self-Government who has proposed to amend the Act by which the Government wants to have the power of dismissing such an officer if desired by a majority. In the course of a long note, the President Mr. Mulchand pointed out that by the Act of 1925 which was passed as a forward measure, the Government had given up its right of vetoing the appointments of these officers. He declared that the object of the bill is a good one but the provisions are likely to have a disastrous effect on Municipal Administration on account of party politics. The officers will not be able to maintain their security and peace of mind if the law is amended. He strongly urged the General Board to oppose the bill which would enable Government to keep in leading strings the Chief Executive Officer and other principal officers of the Municipality, and which purports to make the fate of such officers hang on the majority in a municipality where work is frequently carried on party lines. It is a well known fact that our Chief Officer Mr. Bhagat, who was so keen in dispensing with the services of Mr. Nandlal Mehta does not approve of the proposed amendment and his supporters who had mustered strong in the meeting sided with Mr. Muchand in their opposition to the amendment. Mr. Manilal Chaturbhai expressed the view of his party when he said that he was opposed to giving any more power to Government; but he suggested that the Board should have the power of dispensing with the services of these officers by a vote of the majority of its members. This view, however, was not palatable to a majority of members present and an amendment proposed by Mr. Phirojsha Karaiyavala was finally passed. The Board has declared that it is opposed to the proposed amendment to the Act and declares that in case of officers holding permanent posts no change in the Act should be made while the Government may have the power of veto to dismiss officers holding temporary or sub protem appointments if their dismissal is recommended by a majority of the Board in a meeting as suggested in the amendment. Thus our Municipal Board has declared its opinion against the proposed change in the Act.

In one more meeting held on Wednesday last Dr. Solomon was elected Chairman of the Sanitary Committee. Mr. Dolatram Shah proposed his name for the chairmanship and Prof. Swaminarayan moved an amendment proposing the name of Dr. B. H. Nanavati as chairman. On votes being taken by ballot Dr. Solomon secured 21 votes and Dr. Nanavati could secure 16 only so Dr. Solomon was declared to be duly elected. It will be remembered that Dr. Solomon is the moving spirit of the Sanitary Association of our city and he has very frequently found fault with the working of the Sanitary Department of our Municipality. Naturally, the city expects much from him when he is now Chairman of the Sanitary Committee and the City will judge of his merits from the way in which he discharges his duties. So far the present Board has done next to nothing towards improving the sanitation of the city. It has no doubt passed several pious resolutions and appointed certain committees but the resolutions have been simply paper resolutions and the committees have practically done nothing in this direction. The city will carefully look into the way in which such an ardent advocate of sanitation as Dr. Jacob Solomon now acquits himself when he has to shoulder this responsibility.

CASE AGAINST INSPECTOR LYONS.

—:o:—

Revisional Application In High Court.

Before Justices Patkar and Baker on the Appellate Side of the High Court, a revisional application was made by V. M. Dalal against the order of the Third Presidency Magistrate dismissing his complaint against Inspector Lyons of the Lamington Road Police Station on the charge of insult and defamation.

Mr. V. N. Chhatrapati appeared for the complainant.

The complainant stated that he had filed a case against the accused for assault and intimidation. During the hearing of the case before the Third Presidency Magistrate, the complainant, after being cross-examined by the accused was walking to his seat in Court when the latter angrily called him an "errant scoundrel." The Magistrate who noticed the incident warned the accused on the spot.

In respect of this incident, the complainant filed a complaint for defamation and insult, and cited as witness, the Magistrate in whose Court the incident had occurred. The Third Presidency Magistrate issued a notice against the accused to show cause why the notice should not be converted into a summons. After hearing his explanation, the Magistrate dismissed the notice without giving the complainant any opportunity to reply. Against this, the complainant appealed to the High Court praying that the case be tried according to law.

Mr. Chhatrapati, for the applicant, argued that under a ruling of the Bombay High Court, the words used by the accused were defamatory, unless the accused could justify his conduct under one of the exceptions provided in the Penal Code. Further, the Magistrate ought to have taken into consideration the fact that the accused had admitted having used the words, and that he was warned by the Magistrate. The trying Magistrate had wrongly held that the accused was within his rights in using the abusive language.

Their Lordship rejected the application.

Anglo-Argentine Trade Convention

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Rugby.—The Argentine Foreign Minister, Dr. Oyanharte, and the British Ambassador in Buenos Aires, Sir Malcolm Robertson, have signed the Anglo-Argentine Trade Convention which was drawn up after the D'Abernon Economic Mission to the Argentine.—B. O. W.

N. G. S. RAILWAY UNION.

—:o:—

LEADER'S GREEETINGS ON ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS.

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 11.

The second anniversary of the N. G. S. Railway Union was celebrated on Saturday evening. Earlier in the day a grand procession half a mile long, consisting of all classes of employees of the Railway marched from the Union Office beating flags and accompanied by a Bhajana party through the principal streets of Secunderabad to Chilkalguda Maidan. Messages of greetings from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Satyamurthi, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Lloyd Jones, Agent, N. G. S. Railway, Nawab Fakr Yar Jung Bahadur and others were read.

Messrs. Fathullakhan and Sree Kishen referred to grievances of the Railway men. They dwelt on the alleged grievances of the Railway men in respect of wages, "racial discrimination," working hours, leave, passes, service bonds, etc., and hoped that matters would improve. Mr. Sree Kishen emphasised the necessity for Labour Legislation in the State and representation of labour in the State Council. —A.P.

PUNJAB PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

At a general meeting of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee held this evening, office-bearers for the next year and members to the A. I. C. C. were elected. The voting results show little change in the office-bearers. Thirty-five gentlemen were elected to the A. I. C. C.

There was an unpleasant incident in connection with a ruling of the chair regarding the election of A. I. C. C. members. Mr. Amarsingh Jabhal objected to the election being held by the majority voting, stating that the Congress Constitution and rules framed thereunder by the Punjab Congress Committee provided for election by single transferable vote. Mr. Amarsingh and four others left the meeting in protest, and recorded a minute that they were reserving to themselves the right of appealing to the A. I. C. C. for declaring the election null and void.—Free Press.

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EDUCATION A LIFE LONG PROCESS.

—:o:—

Merits And Defects Of "New" Education.

In the course of an article in "The Times Educational Supplement," a correspondent writes:

Let us agree that education is, whatever shape or form it may take, a preparation for life by a parent generation of a child generation, and a life-long process, beginning from a state on the one side of complete dependence and on the other of complete care and control. It ends, ideally, with the need for care and control so completely satisfied that the child generation can in its turn become the parent generation and while continuing unaided or almost unaided, its own education, undertake the education of a further child generation. It will be seen at once that there are two points of view from which the process may be regarded, the point of view of the child generation, and the point of view of the parent generation, and that the point of view adopted will have important bearing upon the nature of the preparation. There, it would seem, lies the crux of the situation as between the new educationists and the old. If we examine the claims of the former we shall see that they maintain, not perhaps that they have discovered the point of view of the child generation, but at least that they have formulated it for the first time in history. Education, they say, has always been regarded from the point of view of the adult—that is, from the point of view of the parent generation—and the child's point of view has always been disregarded, ignored, because it has never been allowed that the child genegation could have a coherent and synthetic point of view. They have discovered that such a point of view does exist, they have, on behalf of the child, made it articulate, and they base their theory of the natue of the preparation for life on its reasonableness.

LOOKING FROM CHILD'S POINT OF VIEW.

They look at education from the child's point of view; that is why we hear so much from ardent new educationists of freedom, self-expression, self-direction, creative activity. The child loves liberty and freedom, and is liked by restraint; therefore give him liberty, allow him freedom, take from him restraint, since he must follow his natural line if he is to grow and develop fully. The child appears to the eye of the adult irrational, illogical, a creature of instinct and emotion, restlessly and perpetually active haphazard, futile, everything, in fact, that civilized adults pretend not to be. Most civilized adults, it may be noted in passing, preserve the curious illusion about themselves that they are altogether sane, methodical, logical and rational beings, self-controlled and orderly, and incapable of being influenced by instinct or emotion. The new educationists accept the non-adult elements in the child's makeup, maintain further that they are the sources from which the river of personality must flow, and that therefore the child must be allowed to be a child; on the face of it a very reasonable thesis. Their methods of education are child-centred, that is, the preparation for life which they give to their children is a preparation based on the nature of the child's point of view.

So far the issue is clear. The new educationists regard the process of education from the point of view of the child generation, and base their methods on the theory that education must be so regarded. The old educationists regard the process of education from the point of view of the parent generation, and accordingly their methods are directed, not towards giving the child what he feels he wants, but what the parent generation thinks is good for him in order that he may become in turn a member of a parent generation. But now comes the confusion, for no new educationists have as yet had sufficiently the courage of their convictions to put their theory completely into practice. In spite of the many schools, the many homes, in which the liberty and freedom of childhood have been preserved to a high degree, nowhere has it been preserved absolutely. Every home, every school, has had in practice to compromise, to exercise restraint, to place limits upon freedom, to confine liberty within narrow bounds, simply because the theory cannot be pushed to its logical conclusion.

NEED FOR A SYNTHESIS.

No one can deny the contribution of the new educationists, which is the bias to thought that they have given. During at least the last two generations all educational thought has tended to become more and more child-centred. In so becoming it has set itself to study more and more intensively the nature of the child; it has discovered unrealized possibilities in childhood and new ways of approach to the child mind; it has largely shifted the emphasis in education from the world of intellectuality to the higher world of spirituality, and thus help to free humanity from the shackles of an unfortunate tradition which since the Middle Ages has held the minds of men in thrall. The new educationists have been the spear head in the movement which is culminating in an approach to an understanding by the parent generation of the child generation which it is its business to educate. Yet few people who take serious thought about education could be found who would agree that the new educationists have found the ultimate solution of the problem of education, still less that the methods which they practice represent an ideal preparation for life.

Both practical and philosophical difficulties still face us. Every child must in course of time become an adult, and as the parent generation sums up in itself and its possessions the total of human experience the point of view of the parent generation must be considered largely in any conception of education. The present world is, for better or for worse, what we call civilized, and one of the disadvantages of a state of civilization is that indiscriminate indulgence in childishness is, even by children, no longer possible; therefore, the point of view of the child generation must insome respects at least be, if not disregarded, at least modified. For education to be child-centred is not enough; for it to be centred at all is wrong, save in God, the All-Wise, the All-Good, who is its origin and its aim.

WHAT EDUCATION OUGHT TO BE.

Unless education implies progress it is merely recapitulation; unless it implies progress towards God it is worse than recapitulation, it is retrogression. For it to be child-centred is inadequate, for that point of view will tend to neglect the total of experience, which must be assimilated as quickly as possible if progress is to be made at all; equally for it to be adult-centred is inadequate, for that point of view tends to become static, to stamp ideals and standards of achievement, and thus to arrest the idea of progress. The two points of view must be blended, must unite to form a grander, nobler point of view, a point of view which shall comprehend the best in either and shall yet go farther, a point of view which sees God as the ultimate aim and which can realize not simply that education is a life long process, but also that we have no reason but the limitations of our minds for believing that it is terminated by what we call death.

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Mr. G. D. Ghule, J. P. Congratulated.

—:o:—

A very large and distinguished gathering of the Port Trust Docks workmen took place on Sunday afternoon in the Noorbaug to present a congratulatory address to Mr. Gunajirao Dhonduji Ghule J.P. Superintendent of the Hamallage Department, Bombay Port Trust, on his being made Justice of the Peave by Government, the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister of Agriculture, presiding. About three thousand people attended the function. Among those present were Messrs. C. N. Rich, Dock Manager, T. H. Templeton, Deputy Manager, A. Mathos, Assistant Manager, Meyer Nissim, President of the Corporation, Junglewalla Magistrate, Joseph Baptista, Rao Bahadur Tawde, Rao Bahadur Wagal, Dr. Batliwalla, D'Souza, Messrs. B. S. Turkhud, J.P., R. S. Asavle, M.L.C., and others. Songs in praise of the guest were sung by girls of the school of Mrs. Nirgude and boys of Agri community. The address was read in English and Marathi and was presented to the guest in a beautiful silver casket, and several other relatives and friends presented him with beautiful articles of silver and nearly one hundred different friends and admirers garlanded him. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Meyer Nissim, Mayor of Bombay and Mr. K. A. Keluskar, in praise of the many appreciable services which Mr. Ghule has rendered to the Docks workmen, the Trustees of the Port Trust and public at large. Mr. Ghule replied in a short speech in which he expressed his gratitude to the people for bringing about the function and that as he was from the masses it was quite natural for him to be in full sympathy with the workmen. He said it was his duty to render his workmen every help without any loss to the Trustees. The President in him closing remarks said that those officers who carry out their duties honestly and ably without coming in conflict with his superiors or ill-treating those whose lot it is to serve under his control. The very fact that he was so profusely garlanded and presented with so many beautiful articles testifies to his popularity. He hoped Mr. Gunaji will render more service to the public after his retirement. Thanks to the Chairman and light refreshments terminated the gathering.

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THE SHETH HIRACHAND GUMANJI JAIN BOARDING SCHOOL, BOMBAY.

—:o:—

This boarding school was established in June 1900 by Javeri Panachand Hirachand, Javeri Maneckchand Hirachand, Javeri Navalchand Hirachand and Javeri Premchand Motichand, all of Bombay to perpetuate the memory of their most revered deceased father Sheth Hirachand Gumanji. They having made a Trust deed have handed it over to Trusteees with a view to give facilities to the students of the Jain community in receiving the higer education in English and Sanskrit. This institution is managed by the Trustees and the Managing Committee appointed and elected respectively in pursuance of the Trust deed.

In the years under report (22) rooms and one hall in the second floor which accommodate (48) students, were given to students receiving higher English education. Total number of Jain resident boarders was (63) and that of mofussil students, admitted for examinations only, was (13) in the years 1927-28 while in the year 1928-29 the total number of resident Jain boarders was (64) while that of mofussil students admitted for examinations only was (13).

SCHOLARSHIPS.

To maintain this institution another big three storied building, fire-proof godowns and shops are built in the vicinity. The rent of these properties amounting to about Rs. 750 per month is collected and used by the Managing Committee according to the principles laid down in the Trust Deed. After first paying all the taxes due to the Government and Municipality of Bombay necessary portion of the income is spent for the purposes of keeping the buildings and the Institution insured and good repairs. Then salaries of the establishment are paid off out of the residue, at least 5 per cent are set apart for Reserve Fund, and Rs. 300/ per year for the Temple. The rest goes to the Scholarship fund, that is 50 per cent to the Jain Resident Students of this Boarding School, 40 per cent to the Mofussil Jain students (out of the latter 40 per cent Rs. 30 per month are paid to Seth Pramchand Motichand Digamber Jain Boarding at Ahmedabad which is a branch of this Institution) and 10 per cent to the Sanskrit Students studying Jain Religious Shastras.

Examination results:—The results of the students of this Institution appeared in the University examinations in the years 1927-28 are very satisfactory.

(a) In the year 1927 (24) out of 45 while in 1928 (not declared) out of 43 resident students who appeared in the University examinations came out successful. Others were the candidates of commercial and High Court Pleader's examinations.

(b) Many Mofussil Jain students from Gujarat and Deccan were allowed by the managing Committee to stay in this institution for a week or so at the time of their University examinations. In the year 1927 (13) while in the year 1928 (13) Mofussil students were admitted.

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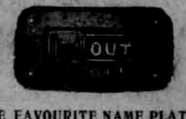

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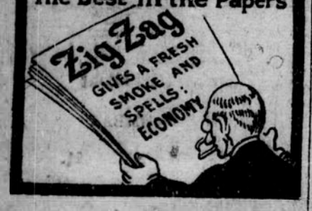

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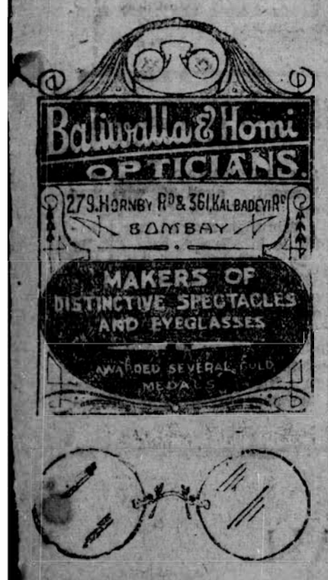

AS IT STRIKES US.

(BY ANNAJI.)

According to Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramaya, there are only three ways of establishing the country's constitution. (1) by imposition from without as for example by the Minto-Morley Reforms; (2) by self-determination from within, as for example by registering the Nehru Report without addition, subtraction or alteration and (3) by a Round Table Conference. And he adds that by demanding the third course, the second has been ruled out. And all because we were none of us sufficiently self-determined about what we wanted.

* * * *

Quite a romance seems to be attached to that magic phrase—the Round Table! For no less a hero than King Arthur himself once sat at a Round Table and now every Indian politician who has come to know of it thinks he ought to sit round one too and imitate either King Arthur or Sir Galahad.

* * * *

It is realised that there will be no sharp augularities at that Round Table and everything will be soft and smooth and round—or is expected to be so at that table of expectant romance!

* * * *

Sir Ali Imam thinks the Viceroy's announcement is another landmark in India's political history. There have been so many landmarks of the kind that we are unable to get a good view of the Promised Land which these landmarks are obstructing from our sight.

* * * *

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyyer is glad that a common platform has at last been found. Does he not know that the platform was there all the while and that only the will to use it was wanting?

* * * *

The "Morning Post" is the only kill-joy in this great round of Deepavali felicitations. It thinks itself to be the master of the house, who has generally to foot the bill for the pyrotechnics let off by the family members?

* * * *

The "Morning Post," of course, does not care for Congress threats and would deprecate any course that has the remotest appearance of yielding to those threats. But it so happens that luckily for India—and for England too—the "Morning Post" is not at present running that delightful show known to the world as the British Government.

* * * *

The "Morning Post" can only croak now, through once upon a time its utterances had all the significance of the thunder and lightning of a Jove on Olympus. Sir Michael can also now only rattle his sword like the ghost of a blood-thirsty knight of old in his primitive coat of mail. But even efffect ghosts sometimes give the cold shivers to sensitive Britishers.

* * * *

The utterance of the Independent Labour Party is the sanest utterance of the hour. It realises that no Divali festivity with even ever so many crackers will be complete and heart-healing without the unconditional release of all politicals who though offenders from the British point of view are nevertheless looked upon as the defenders of India's political privileges.

* * * *

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru praises the wisdom and courage which inspired the Labour Government in firing off this Divali's pyrotechnics. If these end in mere smoke, he would blame not the Indian Nationalists but the noble Lords Reading and Birkenhead—the former for 'not' reading the Indian situation aright and the latter for 'burking' the just demands of Indians.

* * * *

It is understood that Mr. M. R. Jayakar has written to Pandit Motilal that it is unwise for anybody to disagree with Mr. Jayakar's opinions.

* * * *

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola is reported to have burst into poetry and to have quoted Milton as he evidently considers the situations to be of epic significance. It is a pity, however, that the exhortation said to have been quoted by him is attributed by Milton to a being whom even in these degenerate days none cares to follow—at least openly!

* * * *

What good came of it at last? Quoth little Peterkin from Bengal, referring to the Viceregal pronouncement. So far we can only say, that it is a famous pronouncement! And that it was published in a Gazette Extraordinary!

* * * *

Wake up, Britain! Wake up, Lord Irwin! India wants something better than mere speeches! Deeds first—and words anon!

* * * *

No amnesty, no peace! With our brethren in chains none can have the heart to crow over the blandest of pronouncement?

* * * *

Like all level-headed Moderates we too want no bargaining but requires the unconditional release of all political prisoners as a sign of goodwill and peace towards India! Sal Mubarak!

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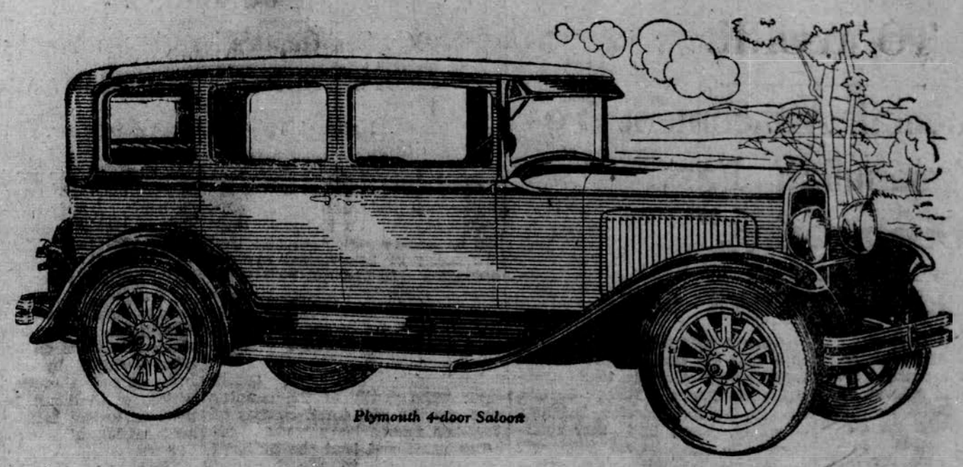
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S S Seminole:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Seminole, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N. Coy's steamer Bandra, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Clan Morrison:—The J. F. Coy's steamer Clan Morrison will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk, with a cargo of manganese ore.

S S Dumanna:—The M M Coy's steamer Dumana, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

S. S. RANCHI.

For London:—10 bales cotton (sawri) E Noorbhoy & Co. 1000 cwts myrabollam, M B Kaisha Ltd 20 bales C & W. cloth cuttings, E Noorbhoy & Co. 11 cases bristles, Cox and Kings Ltd. 2 cask animal skin, Cox & King's Ltd. 10 bales animal skin, Y Elishah & Co., 6 bales animal skin, H Jeewan & Co. 53 bales animal skin, L Hassam; 30 cwts condiments M Poonjiaji & Sons, 30 bales woollen carpets T. Faizallah & Co. 1 bale woollen carpets, Y Gulamhusein.

For New York:—4 bales woollen carpets, M M & Co.

For Philadelphia:—2 bales woollen carpets, M M & Co.

For Tripoli:—50 cwts groundnuts, M A Abdulrazak.

S.S. BRITANNIA.

For Liverpool:—50 bales wool raw, Cox & King's Ltd. 24 bales wool raw, H K E A Ghafoor; 150 bales wool raw, K Esmail, 10 bales wool raw, R Jagannath, 14 bales wool raw, R Virchand; 375 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd. 12 bales silk waste, Cox & Kings Ltd.

For Marseilles:—55 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros. 110 cwts ground nuts, J Meyer and Co. 246 cwts. Almonds, E Virji & Co.

For New York:—1 cask animal skin, S M H Raderbux, 10 bales animal skins, D M Allahabux.

For Boston:—23 bales animal skins, D M Allahibux.

For Philadelphia:—22 bales animal skin, D M Allahibux, 223 cks. animal skinfi Briskey Co.

SS. CITY OF NAGPUR.

For Barcelona:—100 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S.S. HOOGKIRK.

For Hamburg:—275 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co., 55 bales cotton raw, E Spinner & Co., 55 bales cotton raw, T M. Kaisha Ltd. 1000 cwts castor seed, K M Nathoo; 30 cases sandalwood oil, Thos. Cook & Sons, 55 bales cotton raw, K Dinchand & Co.

For Rotherdam:—2000 cwts. ground nut oil cakes, J Parmanand & Co. 2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Bombay Commercial Co.

For Antwerp:—125 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co., 2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, J. Parmanand & Co. 210 cwts gum J Mansey & Co., 100 cwts Apricot kernels A Virji and Co.

S.S. NORTH DENOW.

For Dunkirk:—550 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd. 110 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. PILSUA.

For Trieste:—175 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co., 55 bales cotton raw, C & Thackersey Ld. 55 bales cotton raw, E Spinner & Co. 385 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co. 450 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros. 1000 cwts castor seed, K M Nathoo.

For Venice:—405 bales cotton raw, A Abdul Rehman & Co. 110 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co., 165 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros. 2000 cwt castor seed, Birla Bros.

S. S. CITY OF PARIS.

For Liverpool:—500 cwt myrabollum, C Jivanlal & Co. 1000 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S AWA MARU.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, A Abdul Rehman & Co. 300 Birla Bros 100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Osaka:—400 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ld.

For Shanghai:—100 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros. 100 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S SHUNKO MARU.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

S S Awa Maru. Agents O S. Kaisha Ltd:—

From Osaka:—934 cases cotton goods, 515 cases cotton yarn, 49 cases cotton goods, 60 cases cruci-bles, 40 cases celluloid goods, 653 cases glassware, 12 cases enamel ware, 34 cases iron ware, 401 bdles copper ware, 908 bdles brassware, 400 bdles lead.

From Nagoya:—231 cases porcelain ware, 50 cases glassware, 28 cases clocks, 1085 cases cotton goods.

From Kobe:—267 cases glassware, 20 cases glue, 35 cases cotton and silk goods, 458 cases cotton goods, 125 cases braids, 45 cases camphor, 61 cases ragon goods, 100 cases starani seeds, 157 cases straw boards, 20 cases porcelain ware, 25 cases enamel ware, 1002 pieces logs.

From Yokohama:—257 cases rayou and cotton goods, 320 keg. chemical, 125 cases cotton goods.

From Moji:—80 cases glass, 10 cases cotton goods, 200 cases straw borads 500 kg cement.

From Shanghai:—740 cases cotton yarn, 100 cases cotton goods, 112 cases silk goods 1243 cases tea.

From Hongkong:—251 bags sugar 250 bags cassia, 208 cases silk goods.

From Canton:—400 bags cassia, 25 bags china roots, 14 cases glass 14 cases cotton goods, 10 cases silk 100 bags sugar 10 bags mace.

PRIMAPHONES
(Premier Phones of Perfect Tone.)
PRIMAPHONE TABLE GRANDS have retained their position of unapproachable Supremacy and are acknowledged as Ideal Phones for Ideal Homes. Equipped with Mechanically and Scientifically Perfect Motors. Improved S Style Tonearms, amplifying sound chamber, and all metal improved Sound Boxes; they maintain their proud position as Quality Phones of Quality Tone.
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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, Nov. 12.

The depression in the central Arabian Sea apparently persists near latitude fourteen degrees north longitude sixty degrees east. Conditions are unsettled in the neighbourhood of Ceylon. Western disturbance is affecting the Frontier and the Punjab. Rainfall has been local in South Madras, while a few falls have occurred in Burma and Baluchistan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair and Victoria Point half an inch each; Pamban two; Negapatam one and a half; Trivandrum three quarters; Madura, Cuddalore and Kodaikanal a half each; and Trichinopoly a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to extend into the Punjab and Kashmir and along Frontier.—A. P. A

Colaba Observatory, Bombay.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 12-11-1929:—

Barometer (corrected to 32degs. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.896 inches (.048 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.028.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.4 degrees (0.1 below normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.2 degrees (1.2 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 80 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 106 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. to 10) 7.

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Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co., Girgaum Back Road.

Story Of Attack On 'Il Duce' Denied.

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Rome.—The story of the attack on Sgr. Mussolini is emphatically denied.—Reuter.

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THE JUPITER General Insurance Co. Is growing into a healthy boyhood.

The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 13, 1929

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NADIR KHAN SETS TO WORK.

"Sentimental Attachment To Amanullah Fast Disappearing."

WARNING TO BACHA'S GANG.

PESHAWAR, Nov. 12.

From travellers arriving from Kabul and authentic reports, both official and semi-official in character, it is known that the Kabul Government is vigorously pushing forward its scheme for reorganisation of the army in which a large number of Amanullah's men are being enlisted. Tribal Maliks are supporting Nadir Khan and have enthusiastically taken up the work of reconstruction. Nadir Khan is receiving the allegiance of the subjects from fresh centres every day and both in the Southern and Eastern Provinces the situation is settling to normal. The Suleman Khels and the Mohmands, the two refractory sections which had stood out so long, have surrendered to Nadir Khan's authority. There is a clear indication that the sentimental attachment to Amanullan is fast disappearing. From the Jalalabad side the Mohmands, Shinwaris and Khugianis have sent 'jirgas' and the province of Badakshan has accepted Nadir Khan's rule. The abulV-d K etaoin and The Kabul-Landikhana Road is declared to be safe, and is being frequently used by travellers from Peshawar. Details of several proclamations recently issued by Nadir Khan have been received here. They relate to:

(1) pardon to the inhabitants of Charikar and Kohidaman.

(2) warning to supporters of the ex-Amir to stop committing acts of treachery;

(3) the regulation of the collections of arms; and

(4) calling on recalcitrant tribesmen to offer their allegiance forthwith.

Nadir Khan has despatched Shah Mahmud Khan to Jab-al-Siraj to take charge of the Government property there. It may be remembered that this was the last stronghold of Bacha Saquo. Shah Wali Khan is being despatched to Ghazni for the same purpose.

Reports received from Khyber show that the situation in the eastern provinces has considerably improved, though some unrest, due to lawlessness, prevails in the country between Danka and Jalalabad. A large number of travellers from Peshawar are proceeding to Kabul by the Khyber route.—A. P.

INDEPENDENCE AND INTEGRITY OF AFGHANISTAN.

—:o:—

King Nadir Khan's Scheme Of Reforms.

PESHAWAR, Nov. 11.

In his Royal Proclamation King Nadir Khan says:—

In order to keep up the integrity and independence as well as the internal security of Afghanistan, it is essential that there should be a regular organised National Army equipped with the latest implements of war, as the existence of Afghanistan is deeply bound up with it. To this end a Military School will very shortly be established in Kabul where officers will be trained in the latest sciences of the war.

The relations of Afghanistan with Foreign Powers will be the same as in the time of Amanullah, and the Government is ever willing to renew old relations with such powers and for safeguarding the independence of Afghanistan.

ELECTED CABINET.

Afghanistan badly needs the development of Trade and Agriculture, and the Government intend therefore to conclude trade treaties with Persia, Italy, France, Britain, Russia, America, Belgium, Germany, Japan and other countries. To this end railways will be started in Afghanistan, river navigation improved and new canals dug for the improvement of irrigation. As far as it lies in its power and means, the Government will utilise all modern implements and means of developing Agriculture and Irrigation so that Afghanistan may become a truly prosperous country.

Among the other pressing needs of Afghanistan to which the Government attaches the greatest importance, is the popularisation of the Arts and Education both religious and secular, and, as soon as the National Assembly meets, this problem will be fully discussed and a scheme drawn up.

All the people will send their representatives to the National Assembly. The selection of representatives will take place as before and the representatives chosen by the people will only be from among the wise, the learned, the Ulemas and those Afghan patriots who are fully trusted by the people choosing them.

The President of the Assembly shall be elected from among the chosen representatives of the people (Wukiai-milat).

The Saddariazam, the Premier, shall also be elected, and shall be appointed subject to the approval of the King. The Premier having formed his Cabinet, shall present the Ministers to the King and shall thus get the Royal Assent to their selection.

The proclamation further states:—

GOVT.'S POLICY.

The present Government it assures the people will execute its duties in accordance with the dictates of Islamic (Sunni) religion. The Islamic Law, for this purpose, shall be deemed to be in force in the country.

A National Assembly will shortly be constituted, as also a board of Censorship and Accounts (Shuubia Ahtisab).

The rights of all people will be equal, and there will be no distinction of nationality, caste or high birth except that prescribed by the Shariat. All officials of the Government of whatever position, shall swear upon the Quran when assuming office that they will not accept any bribe or present in any form, and that they shall virtuously serve the people, and will not, by word or deed, tamper with or embezzle Government money which is at present in their charge, and shall content themselves with their honest pay.

PUNISHMENT FOR DRINKING.

Punishment for the drinking of wine will be meted out in strict obedience to the dictates of the Shariat. The sale of winee, whether in public or in private, is strictly prohibited throughout the Kingdom of Afghanistan, and no one is permitted to manufacture. Any shop or house doing illicit manufacture will be confiscated and those guilty will be severely punished.

Any official who is found drunk will be summarily dismissed from service, and will, in addition, be punished according to the Shariat. This rule does not apply to foreigners.

PREPARE FOR FOTHCOMING LAHORE CONGRESS.

Mr. Sen Gupta's Appeal To Youths.

"VICEROY'S STATEMENT BEAUTIFULLY VAGUE."

National Programme For Next Year.

BOGRA, Nov. 11.

"A close observation of the internal and international developments in relation to India leads me to declare unequivocally that the policy of non-violent non-co-operation chalked out by Mahatmaji is the best in our struggle for national emancipation", said Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta presiding over the Bogra District Youth Conference.

Continuing Mr. Sen Gupta said: "The youth of the country who are the real torch-bearers of Freedom must leave aside all other work and lead the national movement on to the cherished goal after steering clear of all the entanglements through which it is passing at the present moment. I have every confidence in the youth of our country and I do believe that at this critical juncture in the history of our Motherland, they will not hesitate to choose the right path and stick to it regardless of all consequences. Let them not forget that the privilege of shaping the destiny of the Nation is theirs."

"Since the inception of their domination in India, the British authorities have tried by all means to suppress any indication in the awakening of self-consciousness among our countrymen. Now that the Nation,—alert and self-possessed as the result of a systematic persecution and repression,—has stood up with its head erect and is demanding its birth-right which had so long been withheld from it, the British authorities have been quick enough to scent danger to their position and have accordingly, set in motion the entire machinery of repression to stamp out for ever, if possible, this yearning for freedom.

HISTORY OF REPRESSION.

"Before actively participating in any arduous work in connection with the fredom movement, let every youngman anxious to serve his country, make himself thoroughly familiar with this interesting and instructing history of the successive stages of repression launched by the alien bureaucracy which has hitherto proved a stumbling block to the development of our national genius. "The system of education that seeks sedulously to foster the slave mentality among us and which has served only to make us imbecile and forgetful of our glorious past,—that system must be given the go-by."

Referring to the implications of the agreed manifesto issued by the leaders of all parties at Delhi after the recent announcement of the Viceroy. Sj. Sen Gupta said:—

"I am disposed to treat the Viceroy's announcement as an emblem of the white flag. It is clear the British Government has taken serious notice of the ultimatum solemnly delivered by the National Congress at Calcutta last year. But the announcement itself is so beautifully vague in all essential details that it is impossible to respond to this call for a truce by suspending all our forward activities. The sophistry and dialectic skill so elaborately employed in the announcement has robbed it of all grace.

"Mahatmaji, the undisputed leader of the political movement in India, was quick enough to see through all this sophistry and under his lead and direction the leaders of the country have drafted a reply which must have been giving the powers-that-be, both at Delhi and White Hall a very anxious and uneasy time of it.

LEADERS' RECIPROCATION.

"The leaders assembled at Delhi gracefully reciprocated the friendly gesture from the Viceroy or for the matter of that from the Home Government by expressing India's readiness to respond to the invitation to meet them at a Round Table Conference. But in doing so, they have not forgotten to tackle three comprehensive conditions which must be fuifilled before the invitation could be finally accepted.

"I want it to be understood distinctly that by attaching those conditions, the leaders have put the entire onus on the other side. I think by doing so we have gained a tactical advantage which we shall not hesitate to push to logical conclusions at the next session of the Congress at Lahore.

"Mahatma Gandhi, with his shrewd unerring foresight realised the necessity of a united decision on an important issue like this It was of the utmost importance that the announcement couched in vague though tempting phases as it was, should not lead to a split among the leaders who irrespective of party labels, had united to follow one and uniform policy in regard to the Simon Commission. And that almost impossible achievement has been made possible under the lead of Mahatma Gandhi. So it would be a national calamity of the highest magnitude to weaken the influence of Mahatma Gandhi by denominating this latest achievement of his as but an abject surrender to Moderate politicians.

PROGRAMME FOR NEXT YEAR.

Discussing the programme of work which should be placed before the country for the next year, Sj. Sen Gupta said:—

"I should think as a step towards complete non-co-operation with the British Government we should declare the National Congress as our National Government at Lahore. The first item in this connection, that should be taken up is the boycott of Councils. I know there are some among our friends and colleagues who consider it nothing short of a sacrilege to consider and discuss the desirability of dropping the programme of Council-entry which was initiated by the late Deshabandhu of hallowed memory. But in this connection, I may be permitted to say that I had the proud privileges of sitting at the feet of the late Deshabandhu and thus had an opportunity of knowing the ideal underlying the policy of Council-entry which was enunciated by him. It is from that knowledge that I want to say that to boycott the Councils now in the altered circumstances, is but a continuation of the same policy of Deshabandhu.

"Our next move should be to declare Civil Disobedience to the laws and regulations which are promulgated from time to time to hamper our activities in the cause of the Freedom Movement.

In conclusion Sj. Sen Gupta said, "I am looking forward to the forthcoming session of the Congress at Lahore to lay the foundation of real independence for India. Meanwhile, let the preparations for that happy consummation be made from now. And that ardous task of enlightening the masses of the country about the imminent dawn of freedom must devolve on the enthusiastic band of young workers. It is to that glorious field of work that I now invite my young friends."—Free Press.

—:o:—

C. P. and BERAR STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

AMRAOTI, Nov. 12.

(From a Correspondent.)

Sriyut Subhash Chandra Bose has consented to preside over the Central Provinces and Berar Students' Conference to be held at Amraoti by the end of November. The precise date will be soon announced.

PROTECTION TO SALT INDUSTRY.

—:o:—

Tariff Board Examines Mr. H. A. Lalji.

The Indian Tariff Board, consisting of Sir Padamji Ginwala (Chairman), Mr. A. E. Mathias, and Dr. John Matthai, members, examined on Tuesday morning. Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee, partner of the Indo-Aden Salt Works, Aden, on the question of protection to salt industry.

In reply to the President, the witness stated that the Salt Association was never intended to do any harm to the salt industry. He pointed out instances where in spite of the advent of the Little Aden salt. Hajibhoy salt, and even Okha salt, the Indo-Aden Salt Works had not reduced their own rates. His firm welcomed any salt, which found a market in India and, therefore, it would not compete with those firms. The object of the working of the associations in Calcutta was to reduce speculation and to regulate arrivals from foreign countries. He favoured protection to the Indian salt industry which might not be too heavy.

The President wanted him to furnish the Board with a scheme, indicating stabilisation of prices. He emphasised stabilisation of prices both in the interest of the manufacturer as well as of the consumer. Secondly, he wanted that the quality should not deteriorate. Thirdly, he wanted that there should be an organisation to control the whole market.

Witness said that he would place the matter before the Salt Association at Calcutta and later furnish the scheme to the Tariff Board as desired by the President.

LINE OF DISTINCTION. MR. HORTON DRAWS

—:o:—

in the higher Soviet organs and they are in absolutely control of all positions of power. The All-Russian Soviet is entirely dominated by them. The Communist Party, although it has apparently no official status in the Constitution, is really a pillar of the Soviet regime".

Continuing, Mr. Horton said that he had not yet been to Russia, but had taken all reasonable steps to acquaint himself with the Russian Constitution.

COL. RAHMAN'S CONFESSION.

Colonel Rahman, Surgeon and Superintendent of the Meerut Jail, next entered the witness box. Cross-examined by the Defence Advocate, Mr. Sinha, the witness stated that he had never before given an opinion on hand-writing in any Court of law. He had never studied the science of hand-writing and he had expressed the opinion he had given in the course of his evidence, as a layman. He was present when Mr. Gandhi interviewed the accused in the Jail. The accused did not show any disrespect to Mr. Gandhi.

Re-examined by Mr. Langford James, the witness stated that before he came to give evidence about hand-writing, he had received orders from the Court.

On the Prosecution announcing the close of their case, the Defence pleaded for an adjournment for a week to enable them to peruse the documents and prepare their arguments as to the admissability of the documents. The statements of the accused were postponed until after these arguments, and the Court adjourned till the 20th instant.

BIGGEST CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.

The 21st and 22nd November have been provisionally fixed for the examination of the accused, and the next three days will be utilised by the prosecution to sum up and argue their case. The Defence arguments will probably begin on the 29th, and are expected to continue over three or four days. There have been 320 prosecution witnesses in the case, and the exhibits filed by the Prosecution total 2,500. They run to over three thousand if sub-numbers are counted. This is considered to be the biggest prosecution in the history of criminal cases in India so far as the volume of documentary evidence is concerned. Inclusive of several adjournments, the Prosecution has taken five months to close their evidence, the hearing of the case having commenced on the 12th June last. In all, the case has been heard over 112 working days, out of which the Prosecution has taken 68 days for putting forward their evidence, including the cross-examination of witnesses.—A. P.

REVIEW OF CASES OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Mr. Brockway Pleads For Amnesty.

MR. BENN REFUSES TO TAKE ACTION.

"Confidential Enquiry About Future Treatment Being Made."

LONDON, Nov. 11.

In the Commons, during question time, Mr. Fenner Brockway suggested, with a view to extending goodwill following the Viceroy's declaration, the reviewing of cases of political prisoners and granting an amnesty wherever compatible with the prevention of violence. Mr. Benn regretted he was unable to take action.—Reuter.

FUTURE TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

—:o:—

"Confidential Enquiry Being Made."

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Replying to Commander Kenworthy who inquired into the future treatment of political prisoners in India, Mr. Benn said that a confidential inquiry was now being made, and he was unable to make a statement.

MEERUT TRIAL.

Mr. Benn pointed out that the Meerut case was still 'subjudice,' when asked whether propaganda which the trial had proved to have occurred had ceased since negotiations with Russia.—Reuter.

SHADOWING OF PROMINENT CONGRESSMEN.

Mr. Benn Making Enquiries.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Mr. Benn said that he was induring regarding Mr. Brockway's statement that the Punjab authorities directed the shadowing of prominent Congressmen and exertion of the pressure on the people of the province not to attend the Lahore Congress.—Reuter.

PROSECUTIONS UNDER SEC. 124A.

—:o:—

Matter For Men On Spot, Says Mr. Benn.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Mr. Brockway drew attention to the number of prosecution in India under section 124 (A), and asked if prosecutions would be limited to acts of violence and incitements thereto.

Mr. Benn replied that it was a matter for the local authorities. Prosecutions were not instituted unless there was a clear breach of the section.—Reuter.

COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA IN INDIA.

—:o:—

Mr. Benn's Statement In Commons.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, said that the Foreign Office and India Office were in constant touch, where necessary, in the matter of Communist International propaganda in India.—Reuter.

Extension Of Air-Mail To Rangoon.

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Mr. Benn told Major Graham Pole that extension of the air mail to Rangoon would be considered when experience had been gained of the working of the Karachi-Calcutta section.—Reuter.

END OF EXTRATERRITORIAL RIGHTS IN CHINA

Right Of British Concession Handed To National Govt.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Foreign Office announces that agreement has been reached between His Majesty's Government and the National Government of the Republic of China for return to China from the 15th November of the British Concession of Chinkiang which was leased to His Majesty's Government in repretuity in 1861. The British Municipal Administration will be dissolved. The National Government has agreed to grant the Chinese perpetual lease deeds in exchange for the documents of the title issued by His Majesty's Government. Pending the National Government's promulgation of the new law governing land taxation throughout China, the rate of annual land-tax paid by the former holders of the British crown leases will remain unchanged. British merchants will continue to tranship goods across the river foreshore.—Reuter.

ALLEGED SHOOTING OF BAR ATTENDANT BY A SOLDIER.

—:o:—

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 12.

Sunmugam, aged 25, who was working in Messrs Kalitha Pershad, Trimulgherry, as bar attendant, it is alleged, was fatally shot by a soldier at the Army Temperance Association at 11.30 a.m. yesterday. The soldier has been arrested. The motive is unknown. Sunmogan expired in the Indian Military Hospital after admission. A bullet passed through his chest. Trimulgherry Police are making enquiries.—A. P. A. P.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

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